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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 102 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th „	MANTUA..		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,926
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th „	MACEDOINA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th „	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd „	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May.	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th „	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 8th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
30th April	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa. 1-30 p. m.
30th „	BAMORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P.Gulf Ports. 8 a. m.
2nd May	VARSOVA..	Busreh via Kaarchi
3rd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15thApr.	1st May.
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	30th „	14th May
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th „	11th „
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5308	8th June	22nd June.
Muroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe.	5374	17thJune	1st July.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class without food	3rd Class with food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	200	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	128
Kobe	618	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 25,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 200 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 76,580,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 697.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,40,335
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 75,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY,
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1290.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1897.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary,
226/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

WHAT IS
RADIOLITE?
MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO
SULPHATION.
RADIOLITE } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.
Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."
The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.
Apply for full particulars to
WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS:—RADIOLITE,
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK
is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	..	From Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits ..	..	„ Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits ..	..	„ Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits	..	„ Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm ..	..	„ Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6 ..	..	For Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6 ..	..	„ Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6 ..	..	„ Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns ..	..	From Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of natural. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Certified SECOND OFFICER for steamer. One with higher grade certificate preferred. Apply to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10343

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, well versed in office routine. Apply Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10337

WANTED—CANVASSING CLERKS on 25 per cent Commission and Rs. 50 p.m. Salary on guaranteed work. Apply to ALL INDIA UNITED CLAIMS AGENCY, 18, Kalbadevi Road.
A R10314

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for Cutch Laija Dispensary. Private practice allowed. Free lodging. Apply stating lowest salary required to RAWJI SOJPAL AND CO., New Nagpada Road, Bombay.
A R10340

WANTED—AGENTS, Clerks, Typists, and salesman for a well known Firm, dealing in scents and oil business; salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to, THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10305

INSURANCE CLERK WANTED by European Firm with experience in Fire and Marine, capable of issuing policies and able to canvas for business, State salary and whether disengaged. Must be energetic. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10344

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS, all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

WANTED—Capable and energetic Full Time GENERAL SECRETARY and EDITOR, dual appointment. Must have a fair knowledge of accounts and be able to address meetings. Salary on appointment Rs. 500—50—700. Apply with copies of testimonials to AG: GENERAL SECRETARY, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd., 51, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, before 15th May, after which date applications will not be considered.
A 19540

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for an Establishment on the West Coast. Must be fully experienced in the vat dyeing of cotton and mercerised yarns and cloth, fast to bleach in Synthetic and Natural colours, accurate shade matcher essential. Applications should be in English in the applicant's own handwriting stating age, education, training, experience, and salary expected, and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD., CALICUT.
A R10331

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced Non-co-operator journalist with first class previous experience of conducting daily newspapers with ability seeks EMPLOYMENT as editor. He is ready to go even outside India. For particulars write to "J. H. A." C/o. R. G. Tripathi and Co., Pai Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
B 19330

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For Press, Office, Godown, Dispensary, Shop, at 42, Cawasji Patel Street, Rent Rs. 25 to 40. Apply within.
C R10339

BUNGALOWS of good light and fine air are to be let at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction in Persian Bakery. For rent ask Bhaia there or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in telephone No. 41668.
C 10296

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—SHOPS in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, rent very moderate. Apply sharp to T. E. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay
C19251

TO BE LET.—1st floor for Solicitors Share Brokers or big offices in Ebrahim Building 98, Medows Street. Apply Ground floor, same Building.
C R10319

TO LET and FOR SALE—Splendid Houses and Lands at Lanowla and Khandala. Apply KHESHEV DEVMAN MEHTAJI, Lanowla.
C R10217

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C 10338

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—FILTER PRESS for oil of 15 tons per day capacity also. Disintegrator for oil cake 2 tons per hour capacity. Apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 224A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

WANTED—One LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE OIL or STEAM, new or second-hand 25 to 30 H.P. 2'—6" gauge. Apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10313

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10347

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN YOUR SALARY OR INCOME may accrue from putting into Practice without delay, SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (3 month's Course with speed) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Training and Correspondence French, etc., taught individually and perfectly. SERVICE GUARANTEED. The last date of receiving fees for The Corporation of Certified Secretaries, Ltd., Examination is 5th May, 1924. New term commences from 1st May. Special shorthand speed Classes. Apply, The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R10335

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

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Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
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Vol. 3.—"Cook Book," 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."
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Address:—
COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O.
COCHIN STATE.
T 19453

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open.
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
118, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
E 25

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest mode No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board: list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21222.

MYSTERY REVEALED—Accurate character-reading with hints to attract success and prosperity and gratify all desires. Send your handwriting with Re. 1. YOGI VIJNAN BHIKSHU, Bordi, Dist. Thana.
T R10336

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS to purchase shares. Large Profit and safe business, dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Mahomedan Interest. Prospectus on application to THE SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din PUNJAB.
R R10262

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY informing undersigned of present whereabouts of one Kalipada Das, late compositor in this press, will do an act of real charity:—QUEST c/o. Chronicle" Office.
R R10345

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

IT IS NOTIFIED that, as from 1st June next, a BRANCH SHARE REGISTER will be OPENED at the office of this Company at Nagpur. Any Shareholders of the Company, who desire their holdings to be transferred to the Indian Register should communicate with the undersigned.

(Signed) R. C. RILEY,
Acting Agent and Manager.
C19538

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

ADMISSIONS for the new session will be accepted from 2nd to 16th June, after which no guarantee can be given. Registration fee Rs. 5.
Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
C19521

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

WILL open their New Premises in Sohrab House, No. 251, Hornby Road, (Opposite Navsari Buildings) on the 1st proximo, and will vacate the Elphinstone Circle premises at present occupied by them on the 30th instant.
R10314

WANTED.

WANTED—An OVERSEER by the Bijapur City Municipality. Those that have passed the Sub-overseer's examination of the College of Engineering, Poona or any other equivalent examination of an institution recognised by Government need apply on or before the 31st of May, 1924. Applications should be submitted to the Chief Officer with testimonials stating age, caste and languages known. Pay up to Rs. 100 p.m. according to qualifications rising to Rs. 125.

N. P. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.
Bijapur, 22-4-24.

"True Copy"
G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
City Municipality Bijapur.
C19536

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices, commence from June, 1924.
Candidates for admission to above classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications for admission to Mechanical and Electrical Course, candidates of lesser qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.
Application, with one rupee registration fee, should reach the Superintendent on or before 31st May, 1924.

(Sd). C. GRAHAM SMITH.
Ag. Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, April, 1924.
19516

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DOMINION SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, LONDON.

THE Governing Body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, have offered two scholarships for students from the Universities of India, each of the value of £300 and tenable at the College during the academic year 1924-25, which will begin on the 7th October, 1924, and end about the beginning of July, 1925. The Scholarships will be restricted to this period only and no additional payment will be made to cover charges for college fees, books, travelling (including journeys between India and England), etc.

2. The scholars will be attached to one of the Departments or Sub-Departments of the Imperial College and will be required to pursue a year's "post-graduate" study in pure or applied science under the direction of the appropriate Professor.

3. The Government of India have been vested with full discretion to select the scholars. The plan of selection which they have approved is that the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Allahabad, Benares, Aligarh, Lucknow, the Punjab, Rangoon, Patna, Nagpur and Delhi, the Osmania University and Mysore University should each nominate one candidate through the local Government, local Administration or State concerned, who would forward each such nomination to the Government of India with their views thereon. The High Commissioner for India will similarly nominate two candidates from among Indian students who are already in the United Kingdom. The Government of India will finally select from among the nominees two candidates who appear to them to be best fitted to hold the scholarships.

4. The Government of India have laid down that no person shall be eligible for a scholarship unless he, or she

(i) is a Native, or Statutory Native, of India;
(ii) is below the age of 25 years on the 1st October, 1924;
(iii) has taken a science degree in an Indian University;
(iv) produces a certificate of physical fitness to undertake study in London, by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon (in the case of a female candidate, by a qualified lady doctor);
(v) is willing, with the consent of his or her, parent, or guardian, to proceed in time to join the Imperial College on the 7th October 1924; and
(vi) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor that he, or she, has private resources of his, or her, own to supplement the scholarship so as to meet all his, or her, expenses.

(5) The Syndicate will proceed shortly to nominate a candidate on behalf of the University of Bombay in accordance with the plan indicated in paragraph 3. They hereby invite applications from persons holding a science degree of the University, who fulfil all the above conditions. Applications should be addressed to the University Registrar and forwarded so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, THE 19TH MAY, 1924. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE WILL BE REJECTED. Every application should give the full name of the candidate, his qualifications in detail, the name and occupation of his father, the candidate's date of birth, place of birth, academic career, mentioning classes, and dates and subjects of the examinations passed, and the choice of the course of study proposed to be followed at the Imperial College. Each application should further be accompanied by ORIGINAL certificates showing that the candidate satisfies the conditions of eligibility specified in paragraph 4.

6. A copy of a pamphlet giving in summary form the various post-graduate courses of study including research, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, is open for inspection by intending competitors at the office of the University Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 24th April, 1924.
C 19515

NOTICE.

SHETH KARSANDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST FUND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned not later than the 21st May, 1924, from poor and deserving high caste Hindu students studying in Bombay and desiring to have scholarships from the above fund. Students of the Kapole Bania caste will be given preference.
Applications should contain full particulars as regards studies, etc.

ROUGNATHDASS GOPALDASS,
For self and other Trustees,
11, Hummum Street, Fort
Bombay, 28th April, 1924.
C19534

NOTICE.

WANTED.—TWO LADY DOCTORS of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's grade on a salary of Rs. 60-7-200 each (private practice in "out-of-dispensary-hours" allowed) to reach the undersigned by 19th May, 1924. Applicants should state their age, nationality and previous experience. The candidates selected will be on twelve months' probation in the first instance and their appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Provident Fund will be compulsory. Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed.

DOWLATRAM B.
Dy. Chief Officer;
Hyderabad Municipality.
C19541

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and such other Examinations desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means.
Printed forms of application can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.
Applications will be accepted till 2nd June 1924.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A.,
Secretary,
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, near Pinjrapole, Bombay No. 4.
19528

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY AND VICE ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1 of 1924.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its registered office at No. 16 Bank Street within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

V.

The S. S. "PIAVE" her tackle, apparel and furniture at present lying in No. 15, Alexandra Dock, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting: Whereas a cause for necessaries has been instituted in our said Court on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed against the S. S. "Piave," abovenamed, her tackle, apparel, merchandise, cargo freight and furniture in the sum of Rs. 1,08,754-12-0. We do hereby command you to arrest the said S. S. "Piave" her tackle, apparel, merchandise, cargo, freight and furniture and keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from us and cite all persons who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said S. S. "Piave" as aforesaid to enter within six days from the service hereof (exclusive of the day of such service) in the registry of our said Court an appearance to the said cause. We further command you to warn the said persons that if they do not enter an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of our said Court will proceed to determine the said cause or make such other order thereon as to them shall seem right.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 25th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Admiralty Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

Dated the 25th day of April, 1924.

In pursuance of the order contained in the warrant of arrest of the abovenamed S. S. "PIAVE" I do hereby cite all persons, who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said S.S. "Piave" to enter within six days of the service of the said warrant (exclusive of the day of such service) which service was effected on the 25th day of April, 1924, an appearance in the above cause in the Registry of the High Court in its Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

I hereby further warn all such persons that, in default of entering an appearance as aforesaid, the said cause will be determined in such manner or such other order will be made therein as the said Court shall deem fit.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C19542

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUTTONJI MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Lalji Building, (above Eastern Bank) Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of freehold redeemed land or ground formerly of pension and tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and being a portion of the Cart called or known by the name of Motee Churney and situate, lying and being at Karelwadi in Girgaum in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Karelwadi, on the North side thereof registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4095, and Street No. 17, New Street No. 19 and of the Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 6/8104 and containing by admeasurement seventy square yards be the same little more or less and bounded, on the East by a Gutter-drain or Sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Byramjee Maneckji Mehta on the West by the house and property belonging to Bejonjee Manekji Daruwalla on the North by the private Road formerly called Merwan Por Road now known as Karelwadi aforesaid and on the South by the property of Ardeshir Muncherjee Karanjia.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1924.

LALA AND CO.,
Purchasers' Solicitors.
C19539

TENDERS.

COTTON WASTE FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS with be received by the Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd., at their Office at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on 3rd May, 1924, for the purchase of various kinds of Cotton Waste to be disposed of by the Company. Tenders must be submitted on forms which can be had at the Mills on application. A deposit of Rs. 200 in cash which will not bear interest must accompany each tender. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
C19543

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE FUEL SHOPS AND FLOUR MILL TOGETHER WITH THE RECEIVER'S RIGHT FOR THE MONTHLY TENANCY OF THE SHOPS AT GRANT ROAD CHIKALWADY AND FORJETT STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 584 of 1924 (Aishabai v/s. Dawoodbhai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction in two lots and at different time given as under on the premises.

LOT I—At 3-30 p.m. at Grant Road Chikalwady opposite Jawji Building.

2 Fuel shops.

LOT II—At 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Tardeo Forjett Street near Forjett Manzil.

1 Fuel shop.

1 Flour Mill with Electric Dynamo.

Adeposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred cance Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 B.S.A. motor car 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 H.P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT BHOEWAD LANE FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (B. T.) on the premises.

Building materials of the house of five floors A. Ward No. 1718, Street No. 35 at Bhoewad Lane Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "NERA LODGE" WITH OUT HOUSES, STABLES, AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moose, Esq, the Receiver in suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, vs., Morarji Mulraj and others) under the authority given to the Receiver by the High Court on 2nd May 1923 in the said Suit, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 18th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

The bungalow is centrally situated near Sassoon Point and has a drawing and dining room, four bedrooms with bath rooms, verandah all round, kitchen, out-houses, stables etc. It has a corrugated iron roof, and contains about 4 acres and 27 gunthas of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Cantain & Vaidya Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921, (Charandas, vs., Morarji) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 9th May sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, Diamond bracelets, Pochis, Rings, Bangles with Ruby nose-ring, Pearl Bangles, Bracelets, nose-ring, rubies and pearl booties, earrings, Opal rings with Diamonds, Silverware Thalies, Vatkas, Katoras, ornaments boxes, plates, Kadas, belts cups spoons, Trays Icepail with Tongs, Handa, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 30th April, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Lipton Building, 87, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A GARDEN CONSISTING OF VARIOUS SORTS OF FLOWER TREES AT 4 p.m.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Late Mr. S. B. Vakharia, Late Station Master, Grant Road Station, at the Bungalow of Station Master in the compound of Grant Road Railway Station Sleater Road, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above said premises on SUNDAY, the 4th May, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. all his dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, crockery, platedware, etc.

as well as

at 4 p.m. (S.T. various sorts of flower trees, consisting of Rose, Palms, Ferns, Lilys, etc., also a lot of empty flower pots.

Property of another gentleman.

One Motor Cycle.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 30th April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

By special requests of our numerous patrons—For one week only!
To-Night and This Week!
The Great Universal-Jewel Masterpiece!
The picture magnificent

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

Eight reels—All the parts complete—From the famous
NOVEL BY "OUIDA"
The picture that will live in your memory for ever
Featuring

PRISCILLA DEAN

as Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in the Romantic Story of Adventure and Thrill that will live for ever.

Four Shows To-Day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
MADON PRODUCTION
"Vasant-Prabha"
in 6 Reels.
PATHE COMIC
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday
Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS BENGALPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Chagbai widow of Datoobhai Hassum, Abdulla Datoobhai Hassum, Rajabali Datoobhai Hassum and Mahomed Husein Datoobhai Hassum sons of Datoobhai Hassum the mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 11th November, 1922, sell by Public Auction to-day WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1924, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Fazandari tenure situated at Nishanpada Road, otherwise known as new Bengalpura Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement five hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3165-2166 and Cadastral Survey No. 1779 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2879, Street Nos. 239 and 243 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Aga Khan on or towards the South by the property of Kissinbai, widow of Essaji Ragannaker, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road and on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1924.

VORA & CO. AUCTIONEERS APOLLO ST. FORT. PHONE No. 24065. BOMBAY

House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Contractors
No. 18 Apollo Street opp. The Imperial Bank, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY THE 1st DAY OF MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 1st day of May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in No. 18 Apollo Street, Fort, opp. The Imperial Bank by order of the Mortgagee R.J. Patell Esq. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Meherjibhoy Ardeshir Framji heir to late Mr. Ardeshir Framji Shroff (Railway Contractor the following:—

Diamond, Emerald and pearl necklaces, bracelets, earrings, collar, karntar conigs, bangles, ravifuls Purses, hoopring, mala, single diamond rings padas, saripin, marquis collar button etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—This is the golden opportunity to Parsi, Hindoo, Khoja and Bhatia families.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April, 1924.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m
MAE MURRAY
In
"JAZZMANIA"
A Photoplay of Syncopation & Splendour.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
"POLLY OF THE FOLLIES"
A 7 Reel Comedy Drama.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring BEATRICE JOY.

Cinema Majestic.

Presents
To-Night
AND
This Week only

Star Films Ltd's.

Champraj, Hada

The first and the best historical picture produced in India.
Time—Rate—As Usual.

COMING! COMING!
Exclusive to
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PATHE'S FIRST INDIAN PICTURE
Made in England
"THE INDIAN LOVE LYRICS"

A story based on the poems from the Garden of Kama.
by
LAURENCE HOPE.
Featuring
The Great Matinee Idol
OWEN NAIRES
One of England's handsomest actors.
"A STOLL PRODUCTION"
WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS
IMPERIAL.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
The Most Thrilling & Romantic Picture
"PRITHVI-RAJ CHAVAN"
in 6 Reels
BY THE
EASTERN FILM Co. OF BARODA.
Fail Not to Enjoy
This Most Enjoyable Bill!
Comming! ? Comming!

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 29.

Shuja, Murch, Jeddah.
City of Nagpur, Sir Rae, Liverpool.
British Rose, Dobson, Abadan.
Clan Macnaughton, Thompson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Kommeor, Ferry, Java.
Chepston Castle, Hughes, Genoa.
Kathiamba, Smith Rangoon.
Atlas Maru, Nishimura, Kobe.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Bamora, Baird, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerrah.
Steamer Maur, for Bangkok.
Steamer Hoogkerk for Calcutta.

S. S. Shuja:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Shuja, 3,112 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S. S. City of Nagpur:—The City Line steamer City of Nagpur, 6,288 tons, Captain Sir J. R. Rae, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macnaughton:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnaughton, 5,784 tons, Captain C. S. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S. S. Atlas Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Atlas Maru, 4,511 tons, Captain T. Nishimura, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karagola, 3,647 tons, Captain A. B. Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bamora, 1,877 tons, Captain S. K. Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Lanterfels, 3319, Karachi, 0/5 L. E. D.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Mashobra, 5731 K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 E & S. Africa, 30/4 M M and Co.
5 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Macfarlane, 3549 Calicut, N F, J. F. and Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6,288, K'chi, 7/5, K N Co.
10 Piave, 4632, Barcelona, N F, Graham and Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
16 Arcturus, 3,816, N Y, 4/5, Volkart Bros.
16 Polevera, 6,014, New York, 3/5, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, N F, J F and Co.
2 Mineric, 2,988, Calcutta, 7/5, F F Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busra, 2/5, M M and Co.
9 Massilia 3251 L'pool 8/5 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Clearway, 2,417, Dunkirk, 3/5 T M Co.
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah 30/4 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chanda 3951 N F 1/5, M M & Co.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 5/5 T M & Co.
C & R Ranee 3634 Coasting N F, T M & Co.
E Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary
N Genoa Maru, 5001, Kobe 1/5 N Y Kaisha.
P Kathlamba, 4104, Rangoon 30/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B S N Co.
Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.
Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lanterfels due about 26th April, Agent L Edward.
Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.
Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L. Edward.
Oskenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.
Oxenfels due abobut 31st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

April 29.

S. S. Mantua for London:—9 bales woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency, 4 bdles lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 6 bales Squirrel's skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 44 bales Fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 9 bdles Fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 8 bales Lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 83 bales woollen carpet, Bonter and Co 2,03? cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 169 bags Cassins, International Shipping Ag[illegible] 16 bales goat [illegible] 44 16 Ramrakhoy 1,43? cwts Gram, Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwts Wheat Ralli Bros, 5,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Arcturus for New York:—4,000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co. 5,250 cwts myrabolam, Kalyandas Bros, 14 bales goat skin, E N Steins.

For Philadelphia:—31 bales goat skin, Deecan T Co.

For Boston:—1,001 cwts myrabollam F P Campbell and Co.

S. S. Mashobra for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

For Hull, 4,000 cwts Castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—47 bales wool, G Jethanand, 100 bales wool, K Hemai 74 bales wool, M Nissim, 274 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles:—110 bales cotton H. Viziram and Co, 2,100 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

For New York:—11 bales woollen carpets and Rugs, Fleming, Shaw and Co.

S. S. Tabor for Dunkirk:—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Sagoland for Hamburg:—7 bales Jackal skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 10? bales cotton, P H Vasa.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.

S. S. Abydos for Genoa:—1,000 cwts Linseed E D Sassoon and Co, 2,000 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 3,000 cwts Rapeseed, Gorio Ltd, 1,000 cwts Castorseed, Gorio Ltd, 3,000 Linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S. S. Polcevera for New York:—89 cwts Gum Kadaya, Amin and Sons, 20 cwts Cardmons, J Permanand.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—116 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 140 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Clearway for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co, 220 bales cotton, K Deechand.

S. S. Genoa Maru, for Hongkong:—73 cwts Shark fins, B Nazir and Co, 600 bales cotton, J K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton. Ozu Burin and Co.

S. S. Atlas Maru for Yokochi:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagal.

IMPORTS.

April 29.

S. S. Atlas Maru from Tokyo, Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—27 cases Rubber Toys.

From Nagoya:—130 cases Porcelain.

From Osaka:—813 bales cotton yarn 100 bales cotton sheeting, 20 cases white mercerized yarn, 53 cases enamelledware, 40 cases cotton suiting, 42 bags Rice.

From Kobe:—90 bales cottonyarn, 30 cases celluloid ware, 78 cases sulphur matches, 50 cases Phosphorus matches, 100 cases Remned Camphor Tablets 25 cases Porcelainware, 135 cases match boxes 70 cases amarsh Phosphorus, 120 cases Refined camphor, 2[illegible] cases enamelledware, 30 cases Toys, 21 cases antimony, 30 cases Porcelain, 31 cases canned goods, 16 cases cotton socks, 33 bales waste silk, 39 bales Paper 70 bales large cotton yarn, 15 cases wooden ware, 1,030 Pcs fireware, 33 Pkgs hardware, 100 cases cassia, 1,550 bdles cassia, 1000 bags Java white sugar.

From Enton:—15 cases cotton socks, 30 cases fire cracker, 100 bags sugar candy, 750 bags star aniseed.

From Foochow:—138 cases Tea.

From Singapore:—2,120 bags sago floor, 658 bdles Rattans.

From Colombo:—100 cases Black Tea.

S. S. Balmadir from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—140 kgs or drs black Paint, 42 kgs black Paint, 154 kgs Red Paint, 140 drs Red Paint, 36 drs black enamel, 132 casks Red Lead dry, 20 kgs Red Lead dry, 100 kgs or drs Buff colour, 331 kgs white paint, 44 kgs green paint, 40 kgs white Lead paint, 68 kgs zinc paint, 11 kgs chocolate paint, 24 kgs Billork paint, 24 drs red boot taping, 398 drs Linseed oil, 52 kgs Lead dry, 570 casks coal tar, 397 casks coal Pitch, 38 coils manilla rope, 61 Pkgs jute gas ketting, 25 bags betelnut, 164 bales paper, 15 bales canvas, 215 bales Hessian cloth.

From Madras:—27 cases camphor, 247 bales cotton waste.

From Negapatam:—30 bags Turmeric.

From Alleppy:—39 bdls packing [illegible] 17 crates bungee boxes 213 bags dry ginger, 47 Robins dry ginger, 293 robins copra, 128 bags copra, 210 bags Pepper.

From Cochin:—440 bags dry cocoanut.

From Calicut:—442 bales cotton.

From Badagara:—927 bags copra, 53 bags Cocoanut.

From Tellicherry:—1,338 bags cocoanut.

From Colombo:—36 cases white wine cases wine, 234 cases Eau de vie, 40 bdles cork.

S. S. Tarapore from Cardiff, Agents F Campbell and Co:—6,687 tons coal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 29.

A depression has formed in Andaman Sea in the neighbourhood of Port Blair. The Western disturbance has caused local rain on the Western Himalayas from the Frontier to Kumaon Hills. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam, local rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Bengal and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Sibsagar, Gauhati Cherrapunji, one and a half; Narayanguni, three; Jalpaiguri, six; Mukteswar, Shrinagar and Trivandrum, a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in extreme north and extension in Bengal and Lower Burma.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

United Provinces, Rohilkhand circle, 28th April 1924:—Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are good.

North-eastern circle, 23rd April 1924:—Threshing of wheat and gram continues. Germination of sugarcane is so far normal.

Bihar and Orissa, 26th April 1924:—There has been no improvement of condition in Purnea for sowing jute.

Bengal 26th April, 1924:—Light to moderate rainfall was general. It has greatly helped the sowings of jute and paddy and cultivation generally for kharif crops. Summer rice and mango crops have been damaged by hailstorms in Malda.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 28th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.718	in
Temperature of Air	85.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.0	"
Dew Point	74.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	72.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.6	"
Minimum	79.9	"

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight NNW. NNE ENE, WNW

Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight 132 miles

The World's Great Astrologer.

MR. K.C. AURORA, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Vakil, High Court, Roorkee, writes on 12.12.1922:—"I was very much interested in perusing 'THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.' It is a nice treatise on the science of Astrology. It is of practical use to the advanced student and the novice. It is clearly written." It enables everybody to have daily predictions for any length of time, Character Reading and the description of personal appearance etc., etc., can be known by it—a unique work—information in this book worth its value in gold—a copy dispenses all astrologers. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Apply to:—S. P. TATA'S INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizianagram City, B.N. Railway.

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in
Tu.	29	8 24	25 3	29	2 29	18 4
		20 47	26 7		14 25	18 11
W.	30	9 20	26 0	30	3 16	17 2
		21 31	26 0		15 15	18 10
	May			May		
Th.	1	10 3	26 8	1	3 51	17 2
		22 7	26 9		15 56	18 9
F.	2	10 43	27 2	2	4 19	16 9
		22 41	26 9		16 35	18 9
Sat.	3	9 10	27 4	3	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
Sun.	4	11 52	27 9	4	5 18	16 2
		7 10	24 8		17 43	18 2
M.	5	12 24	27 9	5	5 46	16 1
					18 15	18 14

A public meeting of the rate payers of Baroda recorded a protest against the House Rent Taxation Scheme recently started by the Baroda Municipality.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, April 9.

Though the erratic movements of the raw material have proved an effective obstacle to the success of many negotiations in the cloth and yarn market, the week has produced o turnover of no mean proportions, and most of the transactions entered into will probably show a better return than those booked a week or two ago. Manufacturers and spinners alike present a more united front, and while the former are finding more business in plain staples the latter continue to consolidate their position. Thus the announcements on one day of the failure of a prominent ex-director of many spinning concerns and on another of the closing-down of large spinning and weaving concern have failed to depress the tone of our market, of which the chief bugbear at present is the extreme fluctuation in values. Yesterday May contracts (American) had a range of 46 points from highest to lowest, and at the best price of this morning they were only 17 points short of an advance of 2d. from the lowest figure of last Wednesday.

Despite all this, however, buyers have been forced into the market. With the single exception of the coloured styles produced in Nelson and Skipton, all makes of light and heavy goods have received rather more attention. Dhooties and jacconets have fared better than most of the others, but Burnley printers have also sold more extensively. Cheshire makes of printing cloth continue quiet, but are not quite neglected. The bulk of the buying has again been on India account, a steady day-to-day trade being done. Despite the firmer tone at the Shanghai auctions, and the fact that the stocks of Lancashire piece-goods are still at an extremely low level—less than a fourth of the pre-war totals were at times—China is not buying on a normal scale. Purchases have been made on behalf of Java, but only small ones, and the Near East will not follow Manchester prices for any weight of goods. New inquiry, however, comes forward more freely from the Argentine, Brazil, and some of the smaller South American republics, most of which are favoured by good crops and an improved currency position. Continental productions are, it is reported, being offered at exceedingly low rates in these markets, but Lancashire is securing business in the finer quality of finishing fabrics.

Better reports continue to be given of the state of the yarn market, both as regards American and Egyptian spinnings.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, April 9.

There has been little activity in raw jute lately, though prices will certainly not tend to decrease. In the first place there has been lack of rain. It is alleged also that prices are being maintained through speculators in the Calcutta market banking on the fact that short time in the mills here is likely to continue for some time.

The inquiry for hessians continues to be good, and orders have been booked into September. All varieties are included. Sacking, bagging, and tarpauling have been in great request.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, April-May, £32; red S.S.C., actuals £28; Daisee 2, £29; Daisee 3, £26 10s.; Tossa 2, £31. Jute yarns: 8lb. cops, 4.31 (s. 10½d.) to 4.50 (3s.); 8lb. sacking chains 4.63 (4 5/8)); 8lb. hessian chains 5. Chested hessians: 11por. 10½oz. 40in. 4.44 (4 7-16d.); 10por. 10oz. 40in. 4.19 (4 3-16d.); 10por. 8oz. 40in., 3.44 (3 7-16d.).

OILSAND OILSEEDS

HULL, April 9.

Markets on the whole have been steady, and price fluctuations only slight. Raw linseed oil has continued in good demand, and after advancing to £37 is now somewhat less firmly held at £36 10s. spot, which also represents value for April to August delivery. Cotton oils have been in better demand, the lower range of values having brought in buyers. Crude Egyptian is now quoting £40 spot, with technical refined unchanged at £42 10s. Palm kernel oil is not in great request and is easier at £39 10s. Soya and ground nut oils are unchanged, but rape oil is again lower at £45 for crude.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed maintains its value, but demand is limited. Some transactons have been done up to £17 15s. for April-May loading. Attention is now being turned to Indian linseed, and £19. 10s has been paid for April-May, Calcutta to Hull. The Continent appears to be a fair buyer both of linseed and rapeseed. Egyptian cottonseed has improved 5s. per ton to £13 5s., for black April loading, with Bombay on spot offering at £10 2s. 6d.

COAL

CARDIFF, April 9.

Uncertainties are exerting a marked influence upon the Welsh steam coal market. For the next two weeks collieries hold heavy orders, and with supplies scarce and an imminent loss of output over the coming holidays the market displays unrelaxed strength for pre-Easter positions. Forward business is virtually tagnant, and the market lacks support or late April.

Recent heavy purchases by France, Italy, South America, and coaling depots maintain brisk activity in these directions, but attention is concentrated on clearing old orders, and renewals are withheld.

Admiralty large is scarce and firm at 31s. prompt, with quotation temporarily maintained forward. Second Admiralty large meets a moderate inquiry, sufficient to maintain values at 30s. prompt. Dry coals are well engaged and steady on the basis of 29s. 6d. bests, with ordinaries quietly steady at 28s. 6d. Monmouthshire coals keep firm with Back Veins 31s. 6d. Western Valleys large 30s., and Eastern Valley large 27s. to 29s. Small coals are scarce and firm for immediate shipment, but offer at slight discounts for any forward dates. Foundry coke specials are firm and well booked, but furnace grades are neglected and easy

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 29.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 449.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 490.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.38 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 68.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 79.50.
London—Rome Liras 98.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Market.

	London, April. 28.
Tele Transfers	1/4 7/8 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-14-0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 29. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 3/4
Bank Demand	1/4 25/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/16
Fcs. Demand	440
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	230
Japan	130
Singapore	167 1/2

Market Steady.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 28.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 7/8 1 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 5/8 Unchnd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 102 7/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	46 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % ..	65 1/4
(Sterling Loan)	..
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56+1/8

	London, April. 28.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/2
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	100 7/16 ex Dvd
5 per cent Indian Loan	110 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 28.
Stockholm	16.68
Christiania	31.86
Amsterdam	11.76
Switzerland	24.70
Belgium	..
Athens	..

The Sanday mails of 12th in Stant were delivered in London on 28th April.

	London, April. 28
Exchange on London in Paris ..	68.20
" Germany ..	18500,000,000.000
" Italy ..	9805
	New York, April 28
Demand Bills	4.38.25

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 28.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
" " " " 6 ..	.. 4 3/8
" 5 per cent Rentes ..	.. 26 1/2

BULLION

BOMBAY, April 29.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/7/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/7/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 78/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/6

London, April 28.

Bar gold ready £4/14/0.
Silver ready d. 33.
Silver forward d. 33.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet: America and China sold. Continent bought: India doing nothing.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 29.

Ready :— 25—8—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh 25—7—0	25—8—9		25—8—3

Teji Mandi :—
Chitor
Vaisakh 0—5—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 29.

Ready: —78—15—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 .m.
Chitor			
Vaisakh 79—8—0	79—3—0	79—3—0	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor
Vaisakh 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 29.

To-day Reuter reported a heavy drop of 66 points in New York in old crop position and about 35 points in new crop, whilst in Liverpool there was a decline of about 37 points in old crop and about 30 points in new crop. The markets gave way on Wall Street and local traders selling on better weather reports.

The American markets continue to display a sagging tendency on reports of more favourable weather reports and under selling pressure prices within last two days have considerably declined.

The local market does not however follow the sharp decline on the other side and prices here remain comparatively steady.

Messrs. Brem & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson cable under yesterday's date as follows:—

"Market feels the influence of liquidation in May and good crop accounts. Think will be assisted by strength old crop months, but with contanued good weather expect further easiness next crop position."

Whilst Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under yesterday's date as follows:—

"Market declined owing to weakness in Liverpool. Would rather buy on weakness."

In response to easier advices from America, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for F G M G Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 565. At the outset, the price after advancing half a rupee or so quickly gave way on Jobbers and Commission Houses selling to Rs. 563½. Around this level offices and bull operators steadily began to buy with the result that the prices improved to Rs. 566 and the market closed at Rs. 565 at 4-0 p.m. At Cotton Green the bazaar opened at Rs. 565½ and going down to Rs. 565 closed steady at Rs. 569 on Commission Houses and jobbers buying on Liverpool opening quotations being higher than expected.

Fine M G Oomra for May delivery after opening at Rs. 552½/53 gradually declined to Rs. 550 on jobbers and general selling. Since then, in sympathy with the rise in Broach contract the prices recovered to Rs. 552 and fluctuating within a rupee or so, the price at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 551. Whilst Oomra for July delivery opened at Rs. 553/53½ and on Marwari operators' selling the value gave way to Rs. 551 but steadily improved to Rs. 554 on Commission Houses and general buying, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 552. F G M G Bengal for May and July deliveries were respectively quoted at Rs. 523 and Rs. 525 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton yesterday showed a good enquiry for nice Broach descriptions and about 3,000 bales changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Apr. 29. 6—30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach ..April/May ..	569
Fully Good Bengal ..May ..	523
Fully Good Bengal ..July ..	525
Fine Oomra .. ..May ..	553
Fine Oomra .. ..July ..	555

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G Bengal and Sindh Punjab	560	545	530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	570	560	545	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	600	590	575	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	585	575	560	
M. G. Broach	598	588	578	568
M G Mathia	560	550	535	
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Apr. 29
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	565
" " Bengal May ..	524
" " " July ..	527
Fine Oomra May ..	551
" " July ..	553
Good Southerns May/June ..	580

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 28, 1924.

New York Market 28th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
30.12	May			29.45	—67
28.41	July	27.90 —	51.34—57	27.75	—66
24.45	Oct.		24.10—37	24.15	—32
23.92	Dec.			23.53	—39

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 28.00, lowest 27.42, range .58 points. Market easy on Well Street selling and local traders selling but market shows good undertone.

Liverpool Market 28th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.45	May	17.25—20	17.13—32	17.04—41	
16.79	July	16.59—20	16.55—24	16.42—37	
14.49	Oct.			14.16—33	
13.85	Jan.	13.69—16		13.54—31	
13.72	Mar.			13.43—29	
	Egyptian				
21.60	July			21.30—30	
19.20	Nov.			18.75—45	

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000. Weather cool, scattered precipitation Eastern belt, Central belt and Arkansas. Daily official Government forecast says entire belt partly cloudy, slighty warmer; warmer weather needed in the entire belt. Houston, Texas cables: "Rains over state just what is needed." Small market. Long Liquidation. Some hedge selling.

(2) American cross rate on Saturday 4.38 7/8; and on Monday 4.39½. May highest 17.26, lowest 16.85 range .41 points.

(3) Continued long liquidation. Some trade fixing call sales. Good crop accounts especially Texas.

	Liverpool, April, 28. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	May ..	17.04—41
Liverpool	July ..	16.42—37
	Oct. ..	14.16—33
	Jan. ..	13.54—31

	Liverpool, April. 28. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp-	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot moderate business		17.83
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		23.40
New York 11 a.m.	May	29.50
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	27.84
	Oct.	24.14
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	29.35
	July	27.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, April. 28 To-day's price
April	21 75—05
May	21 70—05
June	21 50—05
July	21 30—05
August	20 90—05
September	20 15—15
October	19.20—15
November	18.75—25
December	18.60—20
January	18.50—30
February	18.40—40
March	18.40—40
April	18.40—45

Months	Liverpool April, 28. To-day's price.
April	—
May.	17.23—22
June.	—
July.	16.59—20
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.3[illegible]—15
Nov.	—
December	—
January	13.6[illegible]—17
Feb.	—
Mar. — — — — —	—
April. .. .. .. — —	—
Egyptians—May	21.80
July	21.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, April 28. To-day's Price
April	17.24—17
May	17.04—16
June	16.83—15
July	16 42—15
August	15.64—13
September	14.83—22
October	14.16—17
November	13.83—16
December	13.69—15
January	13.64—16
February	13 44—16
March	13.43—16
April	13.38—16
Tone—Steady	

	London, April 4
M. G. Bengal Good	11.45
" " Fully Good	11.85
" " Fine	12.25
No. 1 Oomra. Good	12.10
" " Fully Good ..	12.50
" " Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach, Good	13.75
" " Fully Good	14.15
" " Fine	14.65
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.35
" " Fully Good	11.75
" " Fine	12.15

AMERCAN MARKET; CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, April. 28. To-day's Prices
	May .. 29.40—82
Futures at New York.	July .. 27.75—66
	Oct. .. 24.17—28
	Dec. .. 23.63—39

WHEAT.

London, April 28.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers ..	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Value	42/3
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers Quiet	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Resellers	30/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, April/Eay Sellers	46/—
Wheat Soft Rect. Karachi april/may Sellers	45/
Whdat Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2lb. Paid for April	43/6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 28.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

(For other Commercial see page 10)

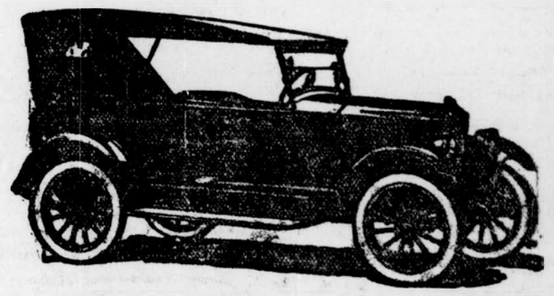
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

S. DOSS & Co., Limited POST BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

SHARE BAZAR.

29th APRIL 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	400	..	400
Bombay Cotton ..	525	..	520
Bombay Dyeing ..	690-97-8-95	93-12-691-4	92-8-688-12
Century ..	357-8-55	57-8-355	56-4-355
Nagpur ..	458-12-63-12-62-8	61-4-458-12	457-8
Colaba ..	180-87-8-82-8	82-8-181-4	77-8-180
Crescent ex-divi. ..	223-12-21-4	222-8	222-8
Indore ex-divi. ..	380-77-8	376-4	375
Kohinoor ..	1070		1042-8
New Great ..	352-8-53-12	55-353-12	351 4
Pearl ex-divi. ..	512-8-10	510	507-8
Phoenix ..	442-8		415
Bharucha ..	345-50-47-8	345	342-8
Simplex ..	245 46-4-45	45-243-12	4312-242-8
Swan ex-divi. ..	750		750
Swadesh ..	487-8-97-8-95	93-12-492-8	95-492-8
Pabnanay ..	285		287-8
Fazal ..	822-8-27-8	26-4-825	17-8-820
Mathuradas ..	295		295
Tata Mill ..	245		245
Globe ..	60		60
Mysore ..	112-8		112-8
Madhavji ..	250		258-12
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540		540
Gokak ..	103-12		103-12
Edward Sassoon ..	200		200
Meyer Sassoon ..	142-8		142-8
Alcock ..	180		182-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	282-8		282-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	85		85
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	85		85
Bundi Cement ..	8-4		8
Central E. Mining ..	23		32-8
Indian Cement ..	50		50
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	71-4		71-4
Shivrajpur ..	33-4		33-4
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	24-12		25
Tata Steel Defd. ..	88-12-87-8	87-8	88-12-87-8

BOMBAY, April 29.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 400; Alliance 85; Apollo 214; Bombay Cotton 520; Bombay Dyeing 688/12; Century 355; Central India 457/8; Colaba Land 180; Crescent 222/8; Edward Sassoon 200; Fazulbhoy 820; Indian Bleaeching 212/8; Indore Malwa 375; Kohinoor 1042/8; Madhowji 258/12; Mathuradas 295; New Great 351/4; New City 265; Pearls 507/8; Phoenix 445; Premier 98/12; Shapurji 342/8; Sholapur 12700; Simplex 242/8; Standard 1500; Swadeshi 492/8; Tata Mill 245.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 455; Alcock 182/8; B Burma 282/8; B Burma N I 60; Bt Burma Pet 5/8; B Tramway 85xd; Bombay Steam 85; Bundi Cement 8xd; Katni Ord 71/4; Katni Defd 181/4; New India Insur 12/12; Shivrajpur 33/4; Tata Iron Ord 25; Tata Iron Defd 87/8; Tata Hydro 747/8; Scindia Steam 6/1.

BANKS.

Imperial 1395; Imperial 355; India 83; Central 25; Eastern 76xd.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	19 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	132 1/2
National Bank	£ 44 1/4
Eastern "	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 29.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs 97/9
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

FINAL OF AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 28.

The final of the Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the Poona Rifles, A.F.S. and the 2nd Middlesex Regiment from Ahmednagar. There were nine entrants for the tournament which is limited to British military units and auxiliary force teams, but as the Staff and Departmental team was scratched, only eight took part. The final was won by the Poona Rifles who scored four goals to two goals by the Middlesex Regiment, and at the conclusion of the game Lady Walker, wife of the General Officer Commanding, Southern Command, presented the cup to the winners.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY.

CALCUTTA, April. 28.

Three matches were played on in the third round of the Beighton Hockey Tournament to-day. In a protracted tussle, the Horrocks of Allahabad playing one short for the major portion beat the Customs by one goal to nil.

In another protracted game Lucknow predominating right through, drew with the Railway Institute, Jamalpur, each side scoring once.

Calcutta beat the B. N. Railway Regiment by four goals to one.

QUETTA RACES.

SPRING MEETING—FIRST DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, April 29.

THE QUETTA HURDLES—Distance 1½ miles over 6 hights.

Captain J A Aziewood's UPHILL 10-3 Major Pim	1
Mr A Tempeman's O C HONEYMOON 12-7 Harraway	2
Captain J C Cairn-Duffs and F/Lt P V Chamberlayne's DUTCH GALLANT 9-13 F/Lt Chamberlane	3
Captain M Cox's MR. JINKS 10-7 Captain Gordon	4

Betting:—6 to 4 on O C Honeymoon; 3 to 1 against Dutch Gallant, Mr Jinks; fours Uphill; tens the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22.

THE ROBAT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lt-Col G Tate's GOLDEN SAND 9-11 Mohd Yusuf	1
Mr A Lonsday Smith's ARAB DUKE 9-5 C Hoyt	2
Major G P Knott's BUSHRANGER 10-9 Capt Bernard	3
Capt A K Hamilton's SEQUIN 11-4 Owner	4

Betting:—2 to 1 against Baufshire; Arab Duke; 5 to 1 against Golden Sand; 5 to 1 Bushranger; 6 to 1 sequin; eights the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11.

THE DELELI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major C B Jackson's SENSEFORD 10-10 Harraway	1
Mrs R Osborne Carey's LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS 10-12 Balfour	2
Lt-Col A B Baumen's CYANITE 8-4 Tymon	3
H H the Khan of Kalat's MILKMAID II 7-0 O C Hoy	4

Betting:—5 to 2 on Senseford; 3 to 1 against Limehouse Lights, Cyanite, sixes Milkmaid II.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs H Hassanally's and K H Contractor's HONEY SUCKLE 7-1 D W Balfour	1
H H Mir of Khairpur's RAREFIND 7-2 L Jones	2
Capt R G Macartdur's MOHSEL 8-3 Harraway	3
Mr A Temp'eman's SPARK 7-5 J Tymon	4

Betting:—5 to 2 on Honeysuckle, 5 to 1 against Mohsel, Rareind, sixes Spark, eights Pasha II, tens Wilson.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE SIBI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R A Garrow's ELOANA 7-5 Balfour	1
Major W B White's FOREST LOVER 8-9 Md Yusoof	2
Capt R Rikel's TIZNOTOR 9-5 Capt Jerromo	3
Capt R G Macarthur's LEGACY 7-0 C Hoyt	4

Betting:—6 to 4 against Hitana; threes Forest Lover, Perception; fours Tiznoter; sixes Hardware Legacy.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7.

THE WAZIR AZAMS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Haji Boran Khan's GUL KHANDAN 8-6 Knanbeg	1
H H the Khan of Kalat's SHAMS 9-10 Capt Bernard	2
Mir Mewa Khan's KAPTAN 10-8 Major Pim	3
Mr Syed Mahomed Alam Shah's THE ROSE 10-10 Gulam Jan	4

Betting:—6 to 4 against Kaptan, Dorian, eights Mushki, Gay and Shams, tens the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45.

THE CHEHELTAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major H Exam's BRENOCK 10-12 Captain Bernard	1*
Captain H R W Wood's KEEN LEAGUER 9-5 C Hoyt	1*
Mrs J H G Jarrom's JILL 10-4 Captain Jerrom	3
Malik Rahim Gul's YAKOOT 7-10 Khuda Baksh	4

*Dead-heat.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Brenock, 3 to 1 against Keen Leaguer, 7 to 2 against Jill, twelves Yakoot, fifteens Ranee.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 2 on Brenock and Rs. 6 on Keen Leaguer.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, April 28.

City and Suburban handicap betting is:—Two to one Pharos; seventy-five to twenty Verdict; Seventeen to two Greek Bachelor; eleven to one Light Dragoon; hundred to eight Brown Hylda; hundred to seven Suncharmer; hundred to six Moresnel; twenty to one Express Delivery; twenty-five to one Soval, Ulula and Azimuth.—Reuter.

INDIA AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 29.

Sepoy Pala Singh, one of the eight men selected to represent India at the Olympic Games which will be held in July next in Paris arrived in Madras, to-day, from Umballa to receive his training at Roypettah, Y. M. C. A. He will represent India in the three-mile race and he is the only man among the selected candidates who does not know English. The other seven athletes will assemble in Madras on Thursday morning and will go through a strenuous training for a period of one month before the team leaves for Colombo en route to Paris.

METROPOLITAN STAKES.

LONDON, April 29.

The Metropolitan Stakes resulted to-day as follows:—

Kwannon	First.
Boddam	Second
Sierra Leone	Third.

Betting:—9 to 2, 150 to 8, and 3 to 1.

Thirteen ran. The race was won by one length, and a half, a neck separating the second and the third.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, April 28.

Derby betting is:—

Seventeen to two Bright Knight;
Hundred to nine Tom Pinch;
Fourteen to one Sansovino;
Hundred to six Parmenio; and
Eighteen to one Knight of Garter.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 28.

The following are the results of the football matches played in League to-day:—

First Division:—Burnley four, Arsenal one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Norwich city two Swansea Town nil.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Tranmere two Rochdale one.—Reuter.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

ANNUAL TRAINING CAMP. 1924

The annual 28 days' training of the 11/5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the first Indian Territorial Force unit constituted for the Bombay Presidency, came to an end on April 13.

The camp is held every year at Belgaum, the Headquarters of the unit, and begins about the middle of March which is the earliest it can be held without interference to the work of the agriculturists who, at present, form the majority of the unit.

Belgaum is admirably suited for a training camp as the climate is healthy, never very hot and a large number of trees give a good shade for the tents, cookhouses and parade grounds. The Training Battalion of the 15th Group (i.e. the Mahratta group of the regular army to which the 11/5th is affiliated) is permanently stationed here and the kindness of its Colonel and Officers in arranging demonstrations of drill, allowing us their band, and helping us in our work and games greatly increases the pleasure and usefulness of the training. The camp is quite close to the Railway Station and Hospital, while a canteen in the camp makes it possible for the men to get such things as cigarettes, mineral waters, tea, cakes and sweets at any moment, so the daily rounds and spend a pleasant evening after the day's work.

The camp opens on a Sunday. Men can report any time between 12 noon and sunset. As soon as a man arrives he is medically examined and if he is fit for training he is at once issued with his uniform, bedding and equipment, shown his tent and sits down to a good meal about 7 p.m.

On Monday work starts in earnest. There are three parades a day but they are carefully graded and with frequent intervals for lectures so that men unused to parade work will not find them unduly hard or monotonous. Every man is required to have something to eat before he goes on parade in the morning, has breakfast at 10-30 a.m. and the evening meal at 7 p.m. The daily ration is ample and in fact more than a man can eat.

Thursdays and Saturdays are half holidays and the evenings of these days are devoted to games. Sunday is a whole holiday. As many men have never played hockey or football a large number of basket ball grounds have been prepared for this is a game very easily learnt and played, very amusing to watch and a fine physical exercise. This year a new departure is being tried and Districts which have completed a platoon are being allowed to take away with them footballs or hockey sticks so that they may practise and keen at least some of the platoon together during the periods between annual camps.

It is unfortunate that so few Districts have been able to find the 39 men required to complete a District platoon, as it is much easier for men to live and work with their own friends in camp, and leads to a pleasant and useful rivalry between platoons in their games, drill and musketry. So far North Kanara District is well ahead with two platoons raised by the zeal and energy of the Branch Committee for the I.T.F. in Karwar of which Diwan Bahadur Yannemadi is the Chairman, the platoon being commanded by Lieut. Jogi Naik of Hosali. Karwar Satara has a good platoon raised (mostly from Asaba) and commanded by Lieut. Aba Saheb Nimbalkhar Khardekar of Asaba, Satara District. Dharwar has this year the best part of a platoon which owes its inception to the Vidya Prasarak Mandali led by Mr. Shaike. The platoon is commanded by 2nd Lieut. Tawde of the Karnatak College, Dharwar. Sholapur hopes shortly to complete its platoon and has a very energetic leader in 2nd Lieut. Jakkal, Samachar Press, Sholapur, who joined originally as a private. Several other gentlemen, who by joining as privates have set the excellent example of learning everything from the beginning, hope to raise and command platoons by next year's training. Jath State, thanks to the great interest shown by the Chief of Jath in the Indian Territorial Force movement, has contributed a very fine platoon which under the skilled leadership of Jemadar Nana Shinde, late 103rd Mahratta L.I. carries off many of the prizes given for drill and musketry.

The camp is hard work for officers and man but it is a pleasant and healthy life with the additional advantage that every man who completes the training must fell he has learnt something of the first duty of a citizen to defend his country in time of need.

This unit of the Indian Territorial Force still needs many men to complete it. Forms of application to join and the main conditions of service have been issued to every Mamlatdar in the Central and Southern Division of Bombay Presidency. At the headquarters of each District in these divisions there is a Branch Committee for the I.T.F. the Chairman of which can be addressed care of the Collector. Any of the officers of the unit will be pleased to hear from applicants in their district and to give them any information they may require. It is hoped that before next training many more Districts will have full platoons of 39 men, which, considering the population of such places as Poona, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Bijapur should not be difficult to raise from their many thousands of inhabitants.

"MR. HORNIMAN'S DEFERRED SALARY."

We have received from Messrs. P.B. Manohar and Co., and Mr. V. M. Madhavan Nair rupee one each towards the above.

TILAK VIDYAPITH RESULTS.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

CLASS I.

V B Khedagikar.

CLASS III.

D N Deodhar; M B Dehadaray.

AYURVEDA VISHARADA (SECOND YEAR).

(POONA CENTRE)

CLASS II.

S N Huddar.

CLASS III.

L B Shiralkar; D G Lele; L G Abyankar.

B. A, FIRST YEAR (POONA CENTRE)

CLASS II

S G Kale; R G Joshi; C S Kelkar; S N Yadnik; V P Bapat.

CLASS III.

R G Nichale; Y K Sovani; L B Oke.

ENGINEERING (FIRST YEAR).

V V Shahade; D P Sonandkar.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

142 students appeared for the examination out of which 66 students have been declared to have passed the examination.

CLASS I.

B A Supre.

CLASS II.

(POONA CENTRE)

Y G Kanetkar; P A Tendolkar; G A Manmadkar; N P Jogalekar.

(BOMBAY CENTRE)

R S Marathe; K P Harulkar; D V Deshapande.

(RATNAGIRI CENTRE)

P R Godbole; G L Pathakar; V N Bavakar.

(AKOLA CENTRE)

S B Kelkar; B B Pandit.

(NAGPUR CENTRE)

D R Agarvale; R G Borvankar; G M Matangaokar; V P Kelkar; S A Phadake; M F Borkar.

CLASS III.

(POONA CENTRE).

S N Kulkarni; S G Ganapule; V N Gramopadye; P N Devi; P S Deshmukha; K B Karatne; N L Pathe; V R Samant; G V Ghatpande; G K Mhaske; B R Mokashi; S K Kabare.

(BOMBAY CENTRE)

S K Kane; V R Joshi; L T Puntambekar; G R Bhopale; P S Puntambekar.

(RATNAGIRI CENTRE).

A R Arosakar; V D Limaye; P K Vaze; S S Vaze; S S Vaidya.

(AKOLA CENTRE)

B D Agarvale; D V Jahagirdar; G A Deshapande; G D Deshapande; P R Deshamukha; G S Moharir; R V Lanke; V G Vaidya; V B Vaidya; S T Sonatakke.

(NAGPUR CENTRE)

P P Zunzanuvale; N K Bokare; S S Shevale; P S Charbhai; V B Date; G V Deshapande; G V Dhamankar; S A Nurmahamad; P H Phadake; N Talakha; K H Sathe.

(NOT CLASS.)

N R Kathilkute; G R Kulkarni; V V Khisti; S N Tamane.

B A Sapre gets the Jagadguru scholarship.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the M. C. P. S. Examinations held in the current month:—

FIRST M. C. P. S. EXAMINATION.

Abdul Aziz Muhammad Zaman Abbasi.
Ghulam Mohuddin Muhammad Zaman Abbasi.

SECOND M. C. P. S. EXAMINATION.

Mangosh Shanker Dalvi.
Ramchandra Dattatraya Marathe.
Narayan Sarvottam Telang.

FINAL M. C. P. S. EXAMINATION.

Part II.

Dattatraya Vaman Chobhe.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

In the share market to-day in Jutes Howrah and Clive opened practically at the closing rates of the previous day. Clive, owing to more sellers, weakened in proportion. The higher denominations lacked support and sellers not being keen to realise at concessions very little business resulted.

In Coals the volume of transactions continued moderate in extent with prices on the whole not exhibiting any changes. Hontodih, however, continued to advance.

In Teas transaction was reported in Rutema at the current quotation. Sarugaon, Tukvar, Dufflaghur and Godlabari were also dealt in at the last rates.

In Miscellaneous little interest was evinced although a fair number of concerns participated. Hooghly Flour declined one point and Rajshahi Tannery, after the lapse of some time, found buyers at about a rupee.

Government securities are steady.

Following were closing quotations:—

Banks:—Central Bank 25/12.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/13, Kesoram pref 55.

Jutes:—Albion 430, Birla ordy. 7/6, Budge Budge 414/8, s.l., Clive 34/6, Do 6 per cent pref 88/8, Fort Gloster 814/8, s.l., Howrah 41/2, Hukumachand pref 21/8, disc Kelvin 690 s.l., Khardah 475 s.l., Lansdowne 275 s.l., Lawrence 490 s.l., Nuddea 41/12, Presidency 7, Reliance 54/8 s.l., Standard 355 s.l. Union 492/8 s.l.

Coals:—Aurrung 2/12 s.l., Barraboni 14/2, Bengal 643, Burra Dhemo 5, Burrakur 35/12 s.l., Central Kurkend 28/8, Gopalichuck 20/8, Huntodih 7/8, New Beerbhoom 37/2, New Kendah 9/8, Samla Ramnagar 8, Samla and Kendra 12/4, Bendra 21/8, Sudamdih 2/12, Standard Oil 61.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi Engineering 301, Marshall and Company 4/10, Hoogly Flour 25/4, Behar Rice Re 1. British India Corporation ordy 5/4, Indian Cables 2/2 s.l., Ivan Jones 4/12, Madan Theatres 2/14, Rajshahi Tannery 1/2, Mathurapore Zemindary Re. 1, Cawnpore Sugar 38.

Tea Companies:—Dufflaghur 12/4, Godlabari 23/4, Rutema 14/4, Sarngaon 14, Tukvar 27/8.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-five thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and thirteen sixteen pence.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

MEETING ON MAY 10TH.

As the second of May will be inconvenient to several members of the Central Khilafat Working Committee, the meeting of the Committee will be held on May 10th in Bombay.

A CORRECTION

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Meyer Nissim was among those members of the Corporation who on Monday voted for Mr. Tairsee's resolution to present an address to the Mahatma. We regret that by some oversight his name did not appear in the list we published yesterday.

MR. PATHIK CHEERFUL.

TRIAL STILL GOING ON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, April 29.

The prosecution evidence having concluded, the special tribunal trying the sedition case against Mr. Pathik at Chittargarh has adjourned for about a fortnight after which Mr. Pathik will submit his statement which, it is understood will be lengthy and important. In a letter Mr. Pathik contradicts the complaint published in some papers about the public being discouraged from attending his trial and highly praises the courtesy and care for his comfort shown by the judges. Legal disabilities however, continue to dog his footsteps. Deprived from the very outset of proper legal aid from outside lawyers, Mr. Pathik has now been declined copies of the prosecution evidence and facilities for inspection of record. To all who know the sympathetic and judicial tendency of the judges this action has come as a painful surprise because it involves considerable obstruction in the accused's defence. The Mewar cabinet is evincing keen interest in the trial and has asked the tribunal for information more than once.

Mr. Pathik's health is excellent as he is allowed greater freedom of movement and sleeping outside his room.

Messrs. Gopilal Premanand and Laxminara'n arrested in December 1922 and Mr. Ghansham in September 1923 in Mewar are still awaiting trial. The "Tarun Rajasthan" sedition case stands adjourned to May 29 in the Sessions Court, Ajmere.

CORONER'S COURT.

BULLOCK-CART FATALITY.

On the 15th instant at about 5-30 p.m. a bullock-cart driven by Vithal Savlaram was proceeding along Baroda Street, Mandvi, when Dhanbai (4) a Hindu girl was knocked down and injured and was removed to G.T. Hospital where she died subsequently.

At the Coroner's inquest a Karamsi Khimji said that he saw the girl standing on the road and the cart coming from behind her. Witness warned the driver that the girl was in front of him. She was then about three paces from the cart which was going at an ordinary pace. The driver, however, did not pull up and the girl was knocked down by one of the bullocks. The left wheel went against her leg which was much injured. The driver drove away fast but was stopped by the people on the road after he had gone awout forty paces. The cart was on its proper side, and there was another cart on the right hand side of the road but there was room for the driver to swerve to the left. The driver had given no warning.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from septicimia following the injury resulting from her having been knocked down by a bullock cart driven by Vithal without due caution.

REPORTED THEFTS.

On the 24th instant Samsunderlal Mataprasad a zemindar of Lakhimpur Kheri district U. P. came to Bombay with Pandit Ramnarayen Pathak, also belonging to the same place and put up at the Bapty Road. Samsunderlal had brought with him a large sum of money to purchase gold ornaments. On Monday night, he went out leaving Ramnarayen in the room. On his return at about midnight Samsunder found to find his suit case which contained currency notes for Rs. 10,000 and clothing valued at Rs. 400. Ramnarayen has also disappeared and has not since been heard of.

Mr. S.E. Patel, Manager of the Godki Overseas Trade Corporation having their office on the second floor of a building in Bank Street reports to the police that at 4 p.m. on the 26th instant he locked his office and went home. He went to the office again at 9-30 a.m. on the 28th instant when he found the lock on the front door broken and on entering the room he noticed several boxes and packing cases broken open and copying pencils, flash lamps and bulbs collectively valued at Rs. 1,050 stolen.

On Monday night Amir Mirza Gulamnabi a dealer in cutlery at Parel Road, locked his room, and went to sleep on the foot path. When he got up in the morning on Tuesday he was informed by an unknown person that the lock of his door was lying on the ground. He went to the room and found two locks and a jemmy lying in the room, a wooden box forced open and cutlery and hosiery valued at Rs. 700 stolen.

GRADUAL ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In pursuance of their policy of gradual abolition, of tolls Government have abolished tolls on the following Provincial roads from April 1st:—

Ahmednagar District:—Ahmednagar-Dhond; Deolali-Belapur; Lakh Bel-Pimpalgaon; Sawalvihir-Bharwas; Jamgaon-Kotul-Bramhanwada and Newasa-Shevgaon roads.

West Khandesh District:—Bombay-Agra road; Nawapur-Borzar and Pimpalner-Warsa roads.

Satara District:—Mahad-Pandharpur; Karad-Tasgaon and Old Poona roads.

Poona District:—Poona-Ahmednagar and Poona-Sholapur roads.

Sholapur District:—Malharpeth-Pandharpur and Sholapur-Poona roads.

Dharwar District:—Hubli-Sholapur road.

Bijapur District:—Junction of Sholapur-Hubli and Indi-Shiradhon roads, and Karad-Bijapur road.

Kanara District:—Ankola-Katgal; Belgaum-Kadra and Mirjan-Madras Frontier roads.

Kolaba District:—Pen-Panvel road.

Ahmedabad District:—Dhandhuka-Ranpur and Ahmedabad-Barwalla roads.

Kaira District:—Nadiad-Anand; Thasra-Pali and Mehmedabad-Dakor (1st and 2nd sections) roads.

Thana District:—Bombay-Agra road; Road from Bhiwandi to Shirghat (2nd section, Woda-Shirghat), and Mokhada-Khodala-Vihigaon road.

Nasik District:—Bombay-Agra road.

Broach District:—Broach-Jambusar road.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Joseph Peter Manuel, was placed on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagaon Police Court on a charge of theft.

The prosecution alleged that the accused was a room mate of one M. D'Sa, in the Reynolds Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A. The complainant had received from Dr. Karanjia 150 safety razors 80 sharpness which he had placed in one of his suit cases. The complainant sold one of these razors to another room mate of his by name Moula Bux Seervai for Rs. 5. One George D'Silva a friend of the accused used to visit the Y. M. C. A. and on seeing the safety razor with Seervai enquired as to what he had paid for the same. Then George offered to sell him one for Rs. 3 and as the one sold by George was of the same kind Seervai found fault with D'Sa. George further promised to bring some more razors and 8 a.m. of the 10th December was fixed for the transaction. The complainant grew suspicious and on examining the suit case found all the razors and sharpness missing. He immediately lodged a complaint with the police and also informed them of the promised visit of George. George kept his promise and brought with him seven razors and while he was showing the razors to others the police arrestrd him, and after detaining him in custody for about seven hours bailed him off in the sum of Rs. 500. George in his statement to the police mentioned that the razors were given to him by the accused. The accused was subsequently arrested.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh investigated the case. Mr. Barodia, police prosecutor prosecuted while Mr. Sopher defended.

The further hearing has been fixed for the 9th May.

CHARGED WITH HOUSE BREAKING.

Kassim Ibrahim was charged before Mr. P. L. Thackar for house breaking at the Mazagaon Police Court. The facts of the case are that about 5 a.m. on the 18th instant Abbasbhai Abdul Tyeb, residing with his father on the fourth floor of a house in Bejipala Lane got up to answer the call of nature. As he was going out of the room he heard a noise and on loking up he noticed a light. As the occupants of the fifth floor were his relations and he knowing that they had left for Surat sometime grew suspicious and informed his father who on seeing the light raised an alarm, and with the help of the other tenants managed to secure the accused on the second floor.

The accomplice of the accused on seeing that he would be arrested tried to escape by a water pipe, when unfortunately he missed his hold with the result that he fell down and fractured his skull. The police on taking the thumb impressions of the deceased identified him as Abdul alias Karim Aziz, who had six previous convictions to his credit and all for the offence of house-breaking.

The Magistrate intends to commit Kassim Ibrahim to stand his trial at the next sessions as this man has eleven previous convictions against him.

CHARGED WITH BEING MEMBERS OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Ramjan Azimullah, Mahmud Rashid, Mahmud Gafoor, Bashir Moosa, and Abdul Rahman Haji Kassam stood charged at Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for being members of an 'unlawful assembly' with the common object of assaulting Hafizullah Abdulla.

The facts of the prosecution case are these. On the 15th instant the accused were seated in two victorias at Nalbazar armed with sticks and empty soda bottles with the object of assaulting the complainant when police constables essayed to arrest them. Accused Nos. 4 and 5 when they saw the constables approaching the other victoria drove away. Accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were taken to the Police station at Maharbowri where accused No. 4 turned up later and claimed to be the owner of one of the victorias. On his being identified by accused Nos. 1 and 2 as the person who was at the place of arrest, he was also included in the charge. From enquiries and information given by accused Nos. 1 and 2, accused No. 5 also was subsequently proceeded against and arrested on the 18th.

Mr. Janai, pleader, who appeared for accused No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 raised a preliminary point of law as to whether the charge can legitimately be brought under section 143 I.P.C. as the section is confined in its application to an assembly composed of 5 or more persons every one of whom should have had the same object in view as every other and as the inclusion of accused No. 5 appeared to be an after-thought.

Mr. Manker, the police prosecutor, contended that the delay in apprehending accused No. 5 did not mean that he was not present at the time and place of arrest of accused Nos. 1 and 2.

His Worship allowed the case to be proceeded with.

Vasudev Konaji a police constable, stated in his evidence that he saw all the accused in two victorias and when he approached the victoria occupied by accused Nos. 1 and 2, accused No. 4 hurriedly left the scene. He went with accused Nos. 1 and 2 to a liquor shop close by where he arrested accused No. 3 and took them to the police station.

The complainant deposed that he was a weaver at Madanpura who was formerly working under accused No. 5, but since about five years he is working independently. There was trade rivalry between him and accused No. 5. However, during the five years after he started his own business, no attempt at assault was made on him by accused No. 5. On the day in question when he was going to Nalbazar to sell his wares he saw accused No. 4 standing near a victoria. On seeing him accused No. 4 wanted accused No. 5 to assault him. Hearing it he fled from the place. He made his complaint at the police station the same night but on being asked to come the next day, lodged the complaint then.

The case stands adjourned to the first proximo.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

On Monday at 7-30 p.m. a motor lorry loaded with mortar was going along Reay Road. There were also seated in it some labourers who were returning home. One of the labourers Tanappa Kerung (25) was spanding on the foot board near the driver. Suddenly Tanappa was missed from the foot board and the lorry was stopped and he was found lying dead on the road. The lorry had passed over him and his legs and right arms were fractured.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CASE OF DROWNING.

On Monday morning Hari Bhau (7) son of a bullock-cart driver went to a quarry with his sister Sevantibai (9) to play. The heat of the sun induced Hari to take a plunge into the water but while doing so, his foot slipped and he fell into the water. His sister raised an alarm and a labourer working close by ran to the rescue and brought the boy out but he died subsequently.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Nomination Day for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 1.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Mahomedan Urban constituency.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 2.

B.P.C.C. Special Meeting, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 3.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.
May 1 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 11m. sunset 7h. 0m.
May 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h 1m.
May 3 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 10m., sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 2m.
May 6 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 2m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dept
	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*12.0
Gujarat Mail	8.40	10.40
Delhi Express	6.30	7.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	8.40
Express	§10.55	7.0

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 11.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before that day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Churchgate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	19-05
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	13-40
Madras Mail	6-30	22-05
Poona Mail	11-35	18- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	13-35	14-25
Poona Express	19-45	7-40
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	6- 0	21-05
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	5- 0

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

The B.I. S.S. "Matiana" which left here on the 18th instant arrived at Suez on the 28th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 28th April 1924 to 6 a.m. of 29th April 1924:—

Small-pox 18 attacks (including 3 imported cases, 1 in the Harbour and 1 each from Delhi and Bandra) and 6 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths; Influenza nil; Total Mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 125; Total Mortality this day last year 111.

SETH FATEHCHAND RAVALDAS FREE DISPENSARY.

Bai Mchanbai, widow of Seth Fatehchand Ravaldas has started a free dispensary in the Barbhai Mohula in Seth Fatehchand Ravaldas Buildings in memory of her dear deceased husband Seth Fatehchand. The dispensary is open to all people every day between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

BAHAI CONVENTION.

The Bahais are assembling in Convention this year in Poona on the 30th April and 1st and 2nd May.

The morning will be devoted to the business sessions whilst in the evenings a series of public lecture on "Bahaism" will be delivered at the John Small Memorial Institute Hall, Poona.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Friday the 2nd May 1924 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office (3rd floor) Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S S "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m on Thursday the 1st May 1924.

A No-Delivery Post and Telegraph Office called "Ballard Road Combined Office" will be opened on the 1st May 1924 in the premises of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., on the Ballard Road.

The Office will remain open for all kinds of Postal transaction except Savings Bank and Cash Certificates. It will accept telegrams between 10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. on week days except Saturdays when it will remain open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. It will remain entirely closed on Sundays and post office holidays.

BANDRA CONVENT CELEBRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

St. Joseph's Convent has been having a gala since Thursday last. The Daughters of the Cross (the Order of the Nuns) have been celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of their arrival at Bandra.

An exhibition and sale of the work of their pupils of the Bandra Convent, St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Anand and Kaishera Mission Convents and other branch institutions were held. A variety of forms of needle work such as laces, brocades, cushions, bed sittings etc. and a large number of other items were exhibited. Drawings displayed on vases, cushions, tablecloths etc. attracted attention as showing considerable skill and training.

The festivities came to an end on Tuesday.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
RAWLPLUGS

In view of the widespread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.

Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 4" by 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.

With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed neatly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.

Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—
H.L. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "NOXID" Telephone No. 20786.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR CLOTHES.

A Fresh consignment of the Newest Patterns of Suitings, Shirtings and other materials and Requirements in use.

FOR HOT WEATHER.

Early Orders Solicited.
A. R. DIAS AND BROS.,
Medows Street, Bombay.

IT NEVER FAILS TO SHOW EFFECT THE VERY DAY.

CONVULSINE

Infallible for Infantile convulsions Epilepsy and Hysteria.
Re. one per bottle sufficient to infants. Adults require 6 bottles for Rs. 5.
Dr. GUNE, Karad, (Bombay Presy.).

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21796.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE
Our Quality Defeats Competition
SAJAN & Co.,
No. 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO
BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co,
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 SHEETS,
Anna 1 and Pies 6 per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.
(V. P. not to be accepted.)
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1924.

THE ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

We congratulate the Bombay Corporation on having passed by a large majority the resolution moved by Mr. Tairsee: "That the Corporation do vote a cordial address to Mahatma Gandhi who should be invited to visit the City of Bombay to enable the Corporation to present the address". Not only an address but, if we are not much mistaken, also a triumphal entry! We are glad that there was opposition, for if there had been none at all, the resolution would have lacked its sense of victory; and it would have seemed too strange if all of those who voted the address to Sir George Lloyd—the imprisoner of the Mahatma—so short a while ago, had supported Mr. Tairsee's resolution on Monday. The opposition, if we may take the report of the speeches made by two of the opposers as an indication, was for opposition's sake, and was confined to the professionally cantankerous, and those whose blood has turned to venom in their veins through jealousy of the success of the Mahatma's movement. It gave an opportunity to Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Mr. H. P. Mody and other gentlemen, who are by no means Non-Cooperators, to testify to the truth which every Indian ought by now to recognise: that we have among us one before whose simple goodness, the pomp and power of even kings is nought. The people of Bombay have long recognised this truth, and will heartily applaud the action of the Corporation. The resolution is a new departure which we all must welcome, for it is in the direction of sincerity. There is no one in India, probably in the world, to-day more worthy of respect and reverence than the Mahatma. It has hitherto been not regarded as "the thing" to pay respect and reverence to anyone except for the accident of official position. Now we are going to pay our tribute to real worth. India is now really breaking free, and Monday's resolution in the Bombay Corporation is one more sign of her possession of that independent spirit, quite apart from politics, without which no nation can have real existence, much less weight. Mahatma Gandhi is the honour of Bombay.

OFFICIAL WHITEWASHING

Mr. J. M. Clay, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, has issued his report on the official enquiry he conducted into the firing by the police on the local mill strikers on the 4th instant. The report, which is rather a long one, occupying over ten columns of the "Pioneer," is of the usual white-washing character. Mr. Clay comes to the conclusion that the firing was "unavoidable," that the City Magistrate who gave the order to fire acted with "firmness and decision," that the police showed "admirable behaviour" throughout and that "the utmost forbearance" was shown to the strikers by the management of the mill, the magistrate and the police. It is not necessary for us to-day to go into the particulars of the dispute between the management of the mill and the strikers. It is with the justifiability or otherwise of the resort to fire-arms—and that too no less than six times!—by the police that we are immediately concerned.

The magistrate declares that the firing was "unavoidable", but with all due deference to Mr. Clay we must say that the evidence before him, even such as it is, does not justify him in his conclusion. There was undoubtedly some throwing of bricks and coal by the strikers, but what was the extent of the damage to property or life that it inflicted? Though the official press communique issued on the morrow of the tragedy as well as the present report refer repeatedly to the "fierce hail" of bricks, it is nowhere pointed out that the mill sustained any serious damage. As to the injury inflicted on the police, some twelve of them are stated to have been detained in hospital for treatment, of whom four were there for over a week. But it is nowhere made out in the report that the lives of the police party were really in danger. Did the strikers ever try to rush the police? This is nowhere suggested. It is, on the other hand, clear from the report, that between the police and the strikers there was always considerable space intervening and that the strikers had collected only near the gate of the mill and outside it. The only explanation of the resort to fire-arms seems to us to be that on the smashing of the lamp at the mill-gate and consequent plunging of the whole area into darkness—it was the night of the new moon—the police officers as well as the city magistrate were overtaken by panic and thought that the easiest way to put an end to the situation was to disperse the crowd by fire—and damn the consequences!

That the police and the magistrate acted under panic and panic alone, is further proved from the fact that four volleys were fired in rapid succession at the strikers. The magistrate says that "considerable intervals" elapsed between the volleys, but the facts recorded by himself go against him. The evidence shows that the intervals were only 1½, 2 or 3 minutes. It is preposterous to describe such brief intervals as "considerable." No man in his senses will admit these intervals were sufficient for a body of some 300 or 400 persons to disperse if they were anxious to do so. Yet, no less than four volleys were fired on what must have been a fleeing and dispersing crowd! Even after the dispersal of the strikers at the gate, the police did not stop, but fired two more volleys on the crowd outside, because, it is stated by them, there were still some 40 strikers who were standing there in a knot and indulging in brick-throwing. As opposed to these 40 "rioters" there were 30 armed policemen at the gate and more than double their number in the mill compound. Could not the police have charged these rioters and dispersed them in the usual way? The magistrate makes much of the fact that the rioters were "warned" each time before being fired on. But what was the use of the "warning" if the warned were not given sufficient time to disperse in peace? Are one and a half minutes or even three minutes a sufficient period in which to decide on dispersal and actually to disperse? The findings of the magistrate will not convince the impartial public that the police were justified in firing on the strikers. The incident only goes to prove how cheap the police and the magistracy hold Indian lives, especially the lives of the poor working class. We are sorry that a responsible officer like Mr. Clay has sought to white-wash the tragedy, instead of calling the attention of Government to the culpable conduct of the local police. But, perhaps, when an official sits in judgment on brother officials and their subordinates, we ought not to expect the truth and nothing but the truth. A non-official enquiry is being conducted into the affair and we hope that it at least will reveal the truth. The frequency of resort to fire-arms by the police for the dispersal of industrial workers is bound to cause serious unrest among the working classes of this country. The popularity of the police is everywhere at the lowest ebb and a few more tragedies of the Cawnpore type will make the Indian policeman the most hated representative of the Government.

TOWARDS THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

What is the Central Khilafat Committee doing in preparation for the great Islamic Conference which is to be called next year to settle the Khilafat Question? We suppose that will be the principal subject of debate at the meeting of the Khilafat Working Committee at Juhu. First of all the Committee must know its own mind, and be sure of truly representing the opinion of Indian Muslims; then it must appoint a delegation—we are weary of the word, but it is popular in India and its popularity has spread to other Muslim countries—to go and sound opinion in the centres of Islamic thought. We do not wish to imply by the above that India is now a centre of Islamic thought; it is, and we regard it as perhaps the sanest centre, for the reason that the Indian Muslims are a subject people and therefore have no "independent" Indian ruler whom they wish to "run" for the Khilafat. In respect of the forthcoming Conference, they are independent as no Turk, no Iraqi, no Hejjazi, no Egyptian can be, for they are quite impartial, and approach the question without the taint of national ambition or the sense of rivalry. The thought of rival claimants for so high an office is abhorrent to the true Islamic spirit. The man who claims or canvasses should be disqualified. It would be indeed the greatest service to Islam if we could sweep them all away—those claimants—and lift the question and the institution to a plane above such petty rivalries. The Indian Muslims can do that if they will resolutely turn away from current politics and view the question in the true religious light. But they must know their aim, and make it known in every Muslim land, before the Conference begins its sessions. Above all we would impress upon them that they cannot aim too high. It is only in the councils of the West that to aim high is to invite derision. We want such an ideal of Khilafat as will touch the heart of every Muslim and impress his mind as true. A low or mediocre vision would invite contention but not the highest. We know enough of the Muslim brotherhood outside India, the Turks, the Arabs, the North Africans, Chinese and Javanese, to be aware that where the true Islamic view is placed before them in a great assembly, they recognise it instantly, and all contentions vanish in intense enthusiasm. Even Huseyn of Mecca would with tears of joy accept the re-establishment of true Khilafat and pay homage to it. We hope the Indian leaders will not pay undue regard to current politics, but will look much higher, to the well-spring of Islamic truth. That is the way of peace. We are glad that they will hold their fateful council in the neighbourhood of the Mahatma who has a way of keeping people's thoughts upon the higher plane. In this question of Khilafat, we believe, the Indian Muslims are the hope of all the Muslims in the world.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon's Record.

The fulsome way in which Lord Willingdon's services in India are praised in the "Times" will only provoke amusement in this country. His reigns in Bombay and Madras were conspicuous neither for tact nor for initiative worth the name. The only subject which roused any real enthusiasm in his breast was racing and it is in racing circles more than any other that the memory of his governorship will survive. To say, as "Observer" says in the "Times," that Lord Willingdon's record is a "uniform success" is bosh. It was, on the other hand, one long chapter of dismal failure. If it had not been, his Bombay regime would not have culminated in the memorable anti-Willingdon demonstration. His career in Madras has been a no less signal failure. Even Lord Pentland roused no such bitter hostility among the public as Lord Willingdon did by his tactlessness and ineptitude. It must be stated, however, that most of Lord Willingdon's faults sprang from the weakness of his character. He was a weak administrator and became an easy tool in the hands of his official colleagues and non-official flatterers, of persons more designing than himself. If he earned any good opinions, it was not for his administrative abilities, but as a private gentleman. No one denies that Lord Willingdon was amiability itself and that as a host he had few equals among provincial satraps. It will also be conceded that his lordship cherished good intentions towards Indians. But he was too weak and too ready to surrender to the judgment of his masterful colleagues for the good intentions ever to materialise. That he succeeded in raising a large War Loan in this Presidency, was due more to the innate loyalty of the people than to any exceptional persuasive power possessed by himself. Indeed, the credit for the success of the Loan might be claimed with better justification by Lady Willingdon than by her spouse.

Ireland.

Is there to be once more civil war in Ireland? We call it "civil" war because we still consider Ulster and the Irish Free State as forming but one country, of which the inhabitants are all Irishmen. It is a well-known peculiarity of the Ulster Protestant that he flies into a rage if anybody ventures, to suggest that he is not an Irishman—as good an Irishman, he says, as any "dirty Papist." The present writer can remember in his youth hearing an aristocratic Irish lady (Protestant,) say sneeringly of some family name which happened to be mentioned: "Quite new people. Common people. Cromwellians!" Cromwell's massacres are not forgotten yet in Ireland; and Cromwell's name is used in the most cogent form of curse, but the "Cromwellians" (Cromwell's settlers) are now indistinguishable from the rest of Irishmen and some "Cromwellian" names are now inscribed upon the Free State "roll of honour." The state of Ireland seems indeed a bitter mess; but the bitterness is greatest in the north where the Protestants are at least in equal number with the Catholics and far more bigotted, and where everybody comes to blows upon the least occasion. Indeed, such is their pugnacious character and their disrespect for law and order when enraged (which happens easily) that we imagine that if the Emerald Isle were in the jurisdiction of the Government of India, the whole of the inhabitants would be classified as "Criminal Tribes." Yet for kindness, hospitality and several other virtues, commend us to that isle, which once was called an Isle of Saints but ever since has been an Isle of Sinners. It is a land of feuds and contradictions, and the only way to make the various sorts of Irishmen forget their differences is to make them laugh together. There is a chance for English statesman, and the Labour Government especially, if English statesmen only had the gift of laughter. For the sake of Ireland, which is greater far than Ulster or the Free State, we hope that war between the North and South will be avoided. Ireland—the genial, lovely country that we know—has already been the scene of quite enough atrocities.

A Matter of Principle.

We very much regret that owing to a series of unfortunate accidents, the following message from Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, which was sent, in reply to our invitation, for publication on Horniman Day, has only now been received by us:—

The continuation of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India involves an important principle relating to the liberty of the subject; and the public must insist upon its removal at any cost. It is a wanton and deliberate insult to the country and the people, and ought not to be allowed to exist a moment longer. The persistent refusal of the authorities to alter their decision and the confirmation of their attitude by the Legislative Council not only cast a serious reflection both upon the mentality of the Government and of the representatives of the people in the Council, but also upon their ability to appreciate the full significance of the fundamental principles underlying the British constitution.

(Sd.) JEHANGIR B. PETIT.

A Suppressed Report.

Elsewhere in this journal will be found a report by Mr. W. Nash, National Secretary of the New Zealand Labour Party, on the living and working conditions of the Indians in Fiji. Mr. Nash has forwarded the report to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies. There is more than one fact mentioned in this report that calls for notice at the hands of the Labour Ministers. It is true, as here stated, that the report of the commission despatched by the Government of India to Fiji two or three years ago, has not yet been allowed to see the light of day. The reasons for the secrecy are known only to the Government of India and the predecessors of Lord Olivier and Mr. Thomas. The Indian public suspects that the revelations made in the Commissioners' report, regarding the conditions in which Indian emigrants to Fiji labour and live in that Colony, were found by the Conservative Secretaries of State too damaging for the reputation of the Empire to be safely made known to the world. This suspicion may be right or may be wrong. But since the Labour Ministers have been telling the world that they are not afraid of facing the truth, would it not be of some use to ask Lord Olivier whether he has any objection to letting the report be published? It cannot be in India's interest to suppress the report. The Indian tax-payer bore the expenses of the Commission and if the money is not to be thrown away, he ought to be given some benefit of the Commission's labours. That Sir N. Sarma who is at the head of the Emigration Department—at least, nominally—should have consented to hide the report, is perhaps not to be wondered at, seeing that he has done many more amazing things. His countrymen have ceased to expect anything from Sir N. Sarma. Apart from this suppression of the report, the failure of the Government of India to insist on more adequate provision for the education and medical treatment of the 60,000 Indian residents of Fiji is also worth noting. The iniquitous poll-tax will be shortly enforced to the detriment of the entire Indian community. The Government of India have yet to let the country know what they have done to prevent this impost being levied. Their apathy in respect of their nationals abroad has alienated the respect and sympathy of the latter in great measure.

Lord Ronaldshay as Sovietist.

According to Reuter's message which we publish elsewhere, "Earl Ronaldshay said the mistake was in giving India the same form of Local Government as Britain, which was alien to the Indian people whose natural unit was the village and the assemblies of various guilds. The focus of local government should be shifted more and more to indigenous institutions with the Central Government in merely an advisory capacity." Except for the second half of the last sentence, which seems to us impracticable, we have said all that a hundred times when Lord Ronaldshay had no ideas, or at any rate said nothing, on the subject. He is advocating the old Oriental system of self-Government, which Mahatma Gandhi wishes to restore, and which is practically the same in every Eastern land, including Russia. Lord Ronaldshay has only to advocate the same system for England, thus acknowledging its universal superiority to the parliamentary system, in order to become a perfect Sovietist.

OPIUM AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

It is of very great importance indeed that the people of India should follow closely this year the Opium Question because the eyes of the civilised world are upon India and the whole issue is to be decided next November at the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. There after years of Conference and debate, ever since the Hague Convention on Opium of 1912-1913, a new Convention is to be held in November 1924 and each nation in the world is to send one Delegate to this Convention who shall be able to decide finally on behalf of his own nation what the future Opium policy of the world shall be. The Government of India have hitherto been the one single nation of the world to resist the united wish of the other nations and to prevent the substitution of the words "medicinal and scientific use" for the words "legitimate use" which appeared in the resolution of the Hague Convention. Everything may depend on the vote of the delegate from India at Geneva this year. By the rules of the League of Nations the vote of one single delegate can prevent action being taken. We know for certain that all the other nations will agree, but unfortunately we cannot be certain what the Government of India will do. Two things are of vital importance:—

(1) that the Legislative Assembly shall elect the delegate who goes to Geneva this year; and

(2) that this delegate shall accept the verdict of the world and agree to the substitution of the words "medicinal and scientific" for the word "legitimate."

Let me explain why this is so abundantly necessary. Under the word "legitimate" the worst vices of opium are still being carried on, and literally thousands of people are being poisoned every year by Indian opium. India is the great offender, but if once the Indian Government agrees that opium shall only be used for medicine and science, all this vicious use of opium will be curtailed. It is true that the revenue from opium will be curtailed also, but this revenue is being spent in extravagant military expenditure, and surely it would be infinitely better for India to curtail military expenditure rather than go on with an opium traffic which has made the name of India degraded in the eyes of the whole civilized world. Below I have ventured to copy out the speeches of three persons in the Council of State. The first speech by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy (nominated member for the Central Provinces), is in my opinion a disgrace, and will be read with shame by every Indian. The second speech, by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary, is thoroughly sound and puts the matter very clearly. The greatest speech, however, is the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri's, which is itself an act of repentance for the part he took at the League of Nations in 1921-1922 when he was the official representative of the Government of India and himself took the official Government attitude. It will be seen that in the last words of his speech he rejects the Government attitude altogether and claims that the words "medicinal and scientific" should be substituted for the word "legitimate." Thus, at last, he has made good the true popular Indian position and has come on to the side of Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi.

The extracts from the three speeches delivered on March 7, 1924 read as follows:—

(1) Extract from the speech of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy:

There is one matter to which my friend, Mr. Sethna was going to refer, and that is the revival of the opium income in the country. Sir, to please a few people in England, to satisfy a baseless sentiment, we absolutely sacrificed a splendid income some years ago from the sum total of our revenues. Sir I am prepared to sacrifice any amount of revenue for the uplifting of a nation. I for one am always ready and willing to help on the amelioration of the people and adopt measures for their social advancement. If I was satisfied that China has got rid of the habit of utilising opium to a large extent I should not have said a word on the subject. If I were convinced that China to-day as protected and benefited by the sacrifice which India has made I would not say a word. China, to my knowledge and from my information to-day smokes and uses opium in larger quantities than it ever did before and since the period that we have sacrificed our revenues, and I would ask the Finance Minister to reflect on this matter and say whether one of the most important sources of revenue cannot be now revived in the present embarrassed condition of our finances and on account of the breach of contractual obligations on the part of China.

(2) Extract from the speech of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary:

Sir, I shall not stay to consider some of the extraneous points which have been treated by the Hon. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy. I join with him in conceding to Sir Basil Blackett his due meed of praise for the way in which he has dealt with the question of debts and other purely financial matters which certainly have strengthened the Budget aspect of the presentation that he has made. But, after having heard what my Honourable friend has chosen to say, I cannot possibly subscribe in the remotest degree to the idea that those who made themselves answerable for the reduction, with a view to ultimate abolition, of the opium revenue were fadists who should go by the board now, and that the chapter of shame should be re-

(Continued on page 9.)

REPARATIONS TANGLE.

BELGIANS CONFER WITH POINCARE.

NO MEDIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—M. Theunis and Hyman arrived here and conferred with M. Poincare at Quai D'Orsay to-day. They emphasise that the conversations do not constitute a formal conference but merely an exchange of views prior to their visit to London and stated Belgium thus marks her solidarity with France. It is thought she cannot be expected to neglect her own interests. They denied that the object of the Paris visit was to mediate between France and Britain.

Both sides express complete satisfaction and say that a perfect identity of views prevails, following a meeting of over three hours between four French and Belgian principals and heads of all the French Departments concerned in the Experts' Report which it is understood was discussed in all aspects.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BELGIAN CONDITIONS.

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—It is understood in French diplomatic circles that M. Poincare, M. Theunis and M. Hymans have agreed, firstly rigidly to insist that Germany puts the experts' plan into operation before the present control measures in the Ruhr and the Rhineland can be withdrawn, secondly that the re-establishment of economic fiscal unity of Germany does not necessarily involve the automatic cessation of the military occupation of the Ruhr, and thirdly that the railway communications of occupation troops must be safe guarded and not be dependent on German railwaymen.—Reuter.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE.

PREMIER ON EXPERTS' REPORT.

LONDON, April 28.

"Let there be no doubt about it" said Mr. MacDonald acknowledging the presentation of an illuminated address at Port Talbot. The "Experts' Report is an opportunity for peace and settlement which, if not taken advantage of by European statesmen, would be one of the most god-sent opportunities ever neglected and lost." He declared, the last thing we wanted was France isolated. He wanted M. Poincare to know that as far as her security was concerned France has no better friend than Britain. He was profoundly convinced that the Experts' Reports, joined with four years' experience, should make both France and ourselves see that by common friendship and working with Italy, Belgium and the small nationalities we were offering Germany a real chance to make a pledge and keep it. Only in that way could we open a new door to peace, happiness and international co-operation.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

100 MEN ENTOMBED.

LONDON, April 28.

Wheeling (Virginia).—It is feared there is little hope of recuing over a hundred mines entombed in the burning mine following the explosion which rocked the surrounding districts. Smoke is pouring out of the entries and preventing rescue work. Hitherto two men have been recovered through an airshaft. They were badly burnt and both succumbed.—Reuter.

"CITY OF SINGAPORE."

A TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, April 28.

A message from Adelaide says the fire on the "City of Singapore" is under control and the vessel is hard aground. From the engine room to aft the depth of water is equal inside and out. The planting has been damaged and there is fear that she is a total loss. The vessel will be examined when the fire is extinguished.—Reuter.

REVERSION TO VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 28.

In a speech at Newcastle to-night on the same theme as that expounded at Armstrong College, Earl Ronaldshay said the mistake was in giving India the same form of Local Government as Britain which was alien to the Indian people whose natural unit was village and power should be in the hands of the village and the assembly of various guilds. The focus of local government should be shifted more and more to indigenous institutions with the Central Government in merely an advisory capacity. —Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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COTTON TRADE IN U. S.

HIGH PRICED GOODS OVERSTOCKED.

COMPETITION OF CHEAPER LANCASHIRE GOODS.

LONDON, April 28.

A gloomy account of the cotton trade in the United States was given by Mr. Bartlett, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, on arrival at Liverpool from New York this morning. He said last year whilst the cotton boom was at its height American mills took the bulk of American raw cotton. The boom was now gone. American manufacturers had overstocked high-priced goods while cotton goods from Britain were cheaper than the American owing to cheaper labour in Lancashire. It remains to be seen whether the new cotton crop which is expected, if large, will ease the situation.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

MR. THOMAS WORKING HARD TO FIND SOLUTION.

LONDON, April 28.

Following the breakdown of the Irish Boundary Conference Mr. Thomas had a long interview at the Colonial Office to-day with Sir James Craig and Mr. James Macneill, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State. Mr. Thomas is working almost continuously trying to find a solution of the difficulties.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas announced that as no settlement by agreement was possible the boundary between North Ireland and the rest of Ireland must be determined in accordance with Article 12 of the Treaty providing for the establishment of a Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

PREMIER PRESIDES OVER CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. MacDonald returned to London from Wales, this morning and presided over a Cabinet meeting at which, it is understood, the Budget, the breakdown of the Irish Boundary Conference, and the Imperial Wireless Committee's report were considered. Interest in the Budget is indicated by the fact that 30 members of the House of Commons were waiting when the doors of the Commons were opened at eight this morning, including Lady Terrington, Mr. Hope Simpson, Lt.-Col. Meyler and Commander Burney.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE SCHEME.

AUSTRALIA'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, April 28.

Wellington.—Speaking at the State Luncheon in connection with the visit of the empire Squadron, Mr. Massey stated that the last had not been heard of the Singapore scheme. The Dominions must stand to their responsibilities and he hoped, if the scheme was not proceeded with, that the Admiralty would ask New Zealand to maintain another cruiser in the Pacific.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, April 29.

A message from Washington says that it is authoritatively stated that President Coolidge has proposed to the immigration canferees that they should make an effective date for the Japanese exclusion far enough ahead to permit negotiations for the new Gentlemen's Agreement.—Reuter.

KING'S VISIT TO SWINDON.

LONDON, April 29.

With the Queen standing on the footplate beside him the King yesterday under the direction of the Driver drove an engine three-quarters of a mile watched by thousands of workpeople in the course of a visit to Swindon.—Reuter.

HITLERITES RELEASED ON PAROLE.

LONDON, April 28.

Munich.—A number of participants in the famous Hitler November rising who were sentenced from 15 to 18 months' imprisonment in a fortress have been all released on parole.—Reuter.

SWEDISH MATCH MFG. CO.

LONDON, April 29.

Stockholm.—The Swedish Match Manufacturing Company has doubled its share capital to 190 million crowns. It will use the new capital to complete its factories in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.—Reuter.

Lord Jellicoe, in a speech at a Government luncheon, regretfully announced that he was leaving New Zealand towards the end of the year.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

KHADI BHANDAR IN C. P.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

JALGAON, April 28.

When the Conference met again this evening, Mr. V. V. Dastana proposed that in order that a Central Khadi Bhandar be established, with branches all over the province with a view to increase the output of khaddar and the M. P. C. C. do collect the necessary funds for the same. Mr. Dastana said that the dearth of khaddar came in the way of popularising it, in the province. It was seconded by Mr. Devakinandan in a powerful speech and carried unanimously.

The President then moved (1) that Congress organisations be established in all parts of Maharashtra wherever they do not exist at present and (2) that the Conference fully sympathised with the Vaikom Satyagraha,

Mr. Tulpule of Poona then moved that the Indian National Congress be invited to Maharashtra as early as possible and after the resolution was seconded by the Hon. R. P. Karanerkar, it was carried with one dissenting vote.

JOURNALISTIC ADVENTURES CONDEMNED.

The thirteenth resolution ran to this effect that the Conference earnestly do request the journalists of Maharashtra, to resist from indulging in personal criticism so that the political tension in the country might be eased. The President seconded the resolution in a suitable speech and said that recent journalistic endeavours in Maharashtra deserved only to be condemned. He said the leading papers in the province were the greatest sinners in this respect. The resolution was carried. Prof. S. M. Paranjpye then moved a resolution congratulating the Akalis for their brave stand, and perfectly sympathising with them in their struggle.

GANGADHAR RAO'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

After all the resolutions were disposed of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande made a few concluding remarks. He recalled an instance of his love for Maharashtra, when at the Calcutta Special Session of the Congress in 1920, he voted with Maharashtra in spite of his being convinced of Mahatma's teachings. He then referred to the friendly spirit in which the resolutions of the Conference were passed. The Swarajists might not believe in charkha and khadi, but he confessed, he believed in them in all earnestness. He knew how khadi had carried political education to the illiterate villagers. He really wondered how the Lokamanya's followers at present ridiculed a leader and his followers, because the followers consisted only of the ordinary masses when the Lokamanya himself took pride in belonging to the masses. He advised Congressmen not to bother about the Swarajists for at least 2 years more, now that the Mahatma had come to think for them. He concluded by inviting all to Belgaum for the next Congress, when he was sure to establish unity and hoped he would present a united Maharashtra to the next Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Satara.

After the singing of national songs, the Conference came to a close.

AKALIS CONGRATULATED.

(Associated Press.)

JALGAON, April 28.

When the Maharashtra Provincial Conference reassemled this evening Mr. H. M. Dastane moved the following resolusions:—"In order that there may be a greater spread of khaddar in Maharashtra a central khadi bhandar be established with branches all over the province and that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee do collect the necessary funds for the same."

Mr. Devakanand of Jalgaon supported the resolution in an impressive speech and it was carried unanimously.

The President then put from the chair the following resolution:—

"That Congress organisations be established in all parts of Maharashtra, wherever they do not exist at present, and also that the conference fully sympathised with the Vaikom Satyagrahis."

The eleventh resolution adopted by the Conference recommended that the Congress organisations and national schools should take steps for the spread of Hindi in the Province.

Mr. Tulpule then move a resolution inviting the Indian National Congress to Maharashtra as early as possible.

The Hon. B. P. Karandikar seconded the resolution.

The thirteenth resolution adopted by the Conference was to the effect:—"That the journalists in Maharashtra be earnestly requested to refrain from indulging in personal criticism. The resolution was carried without dissension.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe moved that the Akalis be congratulated on their brave Satyagraha and expressed sympathy in their struggle.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya moved a resolution deploring Brahmin, non-Brahmin differences and requesting the Brahmins to set apart some posts for non-Brahmins.

ARMY OF NATIONAL WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

JALGAON, April 29.

At the concluding sitting of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference yesterday the following resolutions were passed:—

"That cotton be conserved by individual families for home consumption and be stored in different places according to their respective needs."

"That the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee should move in the matter of organising an army of whole time workers for national service and that the All-India Congress Committee also should do the same in the matter in accordance with the Coconada resolution."

Another resolution appealed to the public of Maharashtra to help the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in carrying out their resolution that they should collect one lakh of members and sell khadi worth one lakh of rupees before the end of October next.

The next resolution emphasised Hindu-Moslem unity as the basis of Swaraj and asked the District Congress Committee to ease the situation in Nandurbar.

The next Provincial Conference was invited to Satara and the invitation was accepted. A few concluding remarks from the Chair regarding the political efficacy of the constructive programme brought the Conference to a close.

KENYA STRUGGLE.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED

Mr. A. G. Advani, interviewed Mr. C. F. Andrews at Juhu on the 27th instant. The following is the full text of the interview:—

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Advani:—What steps should the Indians take to unite Hindus and Mahomedans?

Mr. Andrews:—The common love of India as the motherland is the greatest building force of all. I have seen its wonderful effects and can place no limit to its power of uniting all religious parties in India.

Advani:—Have you any news of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's visit and its effects in South Africa?

Andrews:—Yes, I have a letter, which has just arrived. It came from the Secretary of the South African Indian National Congress, and is dated Durban 17th March 1924. He writes as follows:—

"Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is being received like a Queen in South Africa and she has won very many hearts. Her visit has done immense good and the Europeans have been deeply moved by hear speeches."

THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

Advani:—Have you any news of the Colonial Committee in London?

Andrews:—Yes, a letter arrived this morning from Mr. Rangacharya. They are faced with many difficult problems and have asked for my advice, which I will send by cable. I am asking them very specially to take up the question of the allowance of the Gujarati language for book-keeping in Tanganyika. This really affects every member of the Indian community directly or indirectly. The decision of the Colonial Office not to allow Gujarati to be used in book-keeping is directly contrary to the principles of Equality of all Nationals laid down by the League of the Nations. I feel certain, that we shall get this decision altered in due time. I attach extreme importance to this point.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KENYA.

Advani:—What do you think of the passive resistance struggle in Kenya?

Andrews:—I am deeply thankful that this passive resistance is being made, and I congratulate the Indian community in Kenya on the self-sacrifice already shown.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

Advani:—Has the Non-Cooperation movement lightened the burden of untouchability?

Andrews:—Unquestionably it has done so. The defence made by the orthodoxy has been profoundly weakened. We can see this in every direction. Once I compared, what was likely to happen to an avalanche, at present the mass of great snow seems immovable. Then it suddenly topples over and falls down. I fully believe, we shall see an avalanche soon of untouchability and the full recognition of Human Rights maintained everywhere throughout India.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN C. P.

A NOVEL PLAN.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, April 29.

The Joint Board meeting held at Buldhana has adopted a resolution recording their opinion that compulsory vaccination should not be introduced into rural areas in Berar until and unless facilities to get children vaccinated without trouble and expense are made available. The Joint Board has however hit upon a novel plan of entrusting the work of vaccination in rural areas to such of the primary teachers as are prepared to undergo suitable training in that behalf. The Joint Board thinks that this scheme is likely to assist in giving a greater outturn in vaccination work and popularise the method and contemplates discussing the scheme with the director of Public Health.

Another resolution passed at the said meeting of the Joint Board expresses regreat at the policy of the Government to withdraw grants for the execution of the projects already sanctioned or sanctioned prior to the transfer of dispensaries to the district councils and urges on the Government to adopt a policy of making free grants for the construction of hospital assistants' quarters and such other buildings as are absolutely necessary for the running of the department.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

OPPOSITIONISTS' MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, April 28.

Volunteers marched as usual on Saturday. Mr. Muthuswamy, one of the six volunteers posted on the western road, was seated on the northern end of the barricades where there is a passage only three feet wide. Being asked by Mr. Pichu Iyengar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, not to block the passage, the volunteer replied that he had instructions from Satyagraha Committees to sit where he was seated and would not move without the Committee's orders. The Assistant Superintendent raised him up and had him removed. The volunteer hurried back to his original place, but ultimately he had to be kept back by a special guard. The same evening, it is alleged, he was roughly handled by two Nairs.

One Sivasailam, a Nagpur Satyagrahi, while addressing a meeting about the absurd custom of orthodox Brahmins, was asked by the Assistant Superintendent of Police not to use abusive language. He denied the allegation and would have continued the speech but for the interference of Garur Nilakantan Nambudiripad.

Yesterday being Sunday the volunteers took a holiday. There were two meetings last evening, one at Vadaya, an important Ezhav centre and the other at Vaikom.

Some caste Hindus complained to the chairman of Vaikom Municipality, that the passage on the four roads was blocked by the Satyagrahis and they could not go to the temple without being polluted. Arrangements are being made to provide a passage on either side of the barricades for the use of all except the Theendal castes.

Mr. Chidambranath, headmaster of the National High School, Bareilly, visited Vaikom and left these for North Malabar for propaganda work.

The Oppositionists, mostly orthodox Brahmins and Nairs, are holding their meetings.

LIKELY TO PROLONG INDEFINITELY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 29.

Cochin 29th.—There was the usual march of volunteers yesterday. The passage of the southern end of the barricade on the western road was made wider to afford a better convenience to passers by. The Police had to use force twice to keep the Satyagrahis back from advancing. Volunteers have put in statements before the Untouchability Committee that the Police have been using abusive language and resorting to violence while the Police deny charges and state that they are using the only minimum force necessary to keep the Satyagrahis outside the prohibited area. Dr. P.C. Keshav Pillai, a local medical practitioner, has consented to render medical aid to the Satyagrahis. Batches of volunteers from Kerala and returning disappointed as their services are not immediately required.

The Satyagraha Publicity Officer has issued a manifesto describing the present situation at Vaikom as serious and as likely to be prolonged for months and even years and as therefore requiring liberal contributions of money from the public. For collecting cash contributions a Committee has been formed with Mr. Alummootil Govindan Chamiar as the treasurer.

Karur Namudripad, Secretary of the Untouchability Committee has issued another communique to the Press thanking all those who have sent him message of sympathy and support. The Nadar Community of Madura have promised all possible help through their leader Mr. Sadashiv Rao of Karnatak who wires congratulating Karur Nambudripad and offering co-operation

Mr. Rajagopalachari wires from Salem that he is ill, but that he is prepared to proceed to Vaikom if required.

BAN AGAINST MADRAS LEADERS.

TRIVANDRU MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

MADRAS, April 29.

The Secretary of the Trivandrum Congress Committee wires that the District Magistrate of Trivandrum has prohibited for fifteen days Messrs. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Aiyamuthu Gounder and Dr. E. M. Naidu from delivering public speeches in the State as they, in his opinion, are likely to create hostility between classes, disturb public peace and bring the lawful authority into contempt.

VYKOM SATYAGRAH FUND.

The following is a list of subscribers to the Vykom Satyagraha Fund, Bombay:—

Mr. K.U. Menon Rs. 5, Mr. N.P. Menon Re. 1., Mr. V. Sankaran Nair Rs. 2, Mr. N.V. Tampi Rs. 2, Mr. K.V.K. Kurup Rs. 2, Mr. P.K. Menon Re. 1, Mr. K.C. Nair Re. 1, Mr. Krishnankutty Menon As. 1 As.2, Mr. K.R. Menon Rs. 2 as. 8, Mr. K.G. Menon Rs. 2 as. 8, Mr. K. Kunjan Menon Re. 1, Mr. V.K. Menon Re. 1, Mr. M.K. Pillay Re. 2, Mr. P.N.K. Pillay Re. 1, Mr. K. Pillay Re. 1, Mr. K.R. Pillay Re. 1, Mr. T.G. Tharavanar Re. 1, Mr. K. Raman Nair Re. 1, Mr. K.P. Govindan Nair Re. 1, Mr. P. Gopalan Nair Rs. 2, Mr. K. V. Kannan Nair Rs. 2, Mr. K. Appu Nair Rs. 5, Mr. M. Sangaran Nair Re. 1, Mr. C. K. Kelappa Nair Re. 1, Mr. K. M. Kenhi Anandan Nair Re. 1, Mr. T.Raman Nair Re. 1, Dr. K. R. Amar Rs. 10, Incognito Re. 1, Mr. P.K. Krishnan Nair Rs. 5, Mr. N. V. Sharma Re. 1, Mr. C.S. Narayana Iyer Rs. 2, Mr. P. Kuttan Rs. 2, Mr. A. K. Rao Rs. 2, Mr. P.R.S. Iyer Re. 1, Mr. K.P. Narayanan Nair Re. 1, A. Sympathiser Rs. 5, Mr. I.C. Mathew Re. 1, Mr. T.N. Menon Rs. 2, and Mr. T.M. Nair Rs. 5. Total Rs. 79 as. 2 only.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

BOMBAY INSPECTOR EXAMINED.

APPEAL FOR TRANSFER.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April [illegible].

The proceedings in the Bolshevik conspiracy case commenced to-day at 11 instead of 10-30. This was because the prisoners' van containing the four accused arrived half an hour late. A number of other prosecution witnesses were seen in the Court. They were mostly Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors belonging to the special branch of Calcutta C. I. D. because it was from Calcutta that several letters, put in as exhibits, were intercepted

"FOR WORKERS AND PEASANTS."

The first witness examined to-day was Mr. A. E. B. Murshadi, Sub-Inspector of the special branch in Calcutta police. Answering Mr. Alston witness stated that he intercepted (at the Bowbazar Post Office in Calcutta- an envelope addressed to Mr. Jibanlal Chatterji, 14 Mirzapore Street, Calcutta. On opening this envelope he found another envelope addressed to Kuumbhar. When he opened this he found a manifesto signed by W. Kolorow of the Communist International, Moscow and dated 14th June. This manifesto was meant for the first Conference of workers and peasants in India". After reading it witness handed it over to Mr. F. W. Kidd, his superior officer.

USEFUL SUB-INSPECTOR.

In this cross examination by Dr. Manilal witness said that he had government orders to intercept all letters addressed to 14 Muzaffarpore Street in Calcutta. Babu Pramothanath Chawdhry, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Intelligence Branch of Bengal Police, said he intercepted a cover (at Bally Post Office) addressed to Abani Choudhry, Acharyapuri Lane. Inside this cover was a small cover addressed to Muzaffar Ahmad containing a letter, the contents of which he never read. Mr. Alston remarked ironically: "There is a very useful Sub-Inspector of Police."

Proceeding witness stated that photographs were taken of the letter inside the small cover. After the photos had been taken the letter was enclosed in the small cover and put in the outer cover and then posted to the addressee. Witness gave an account of a similar interception of another letter addressed to Muzaffar Ahmad but enclosed in an outer cover with the address of Abani Choudhry.

In the cross examination by Dr. Manilal it appeared that witness did not read the contents of the letter because he had no orders to read them and because the documents were secret. His officers he thought warned them not to read the contents. Inside one of the covers to Muzaffar Ahmad there was another letter to the accused Shankar Usmani.

LETTER TO MR. DAS.

Rai Sahib Ban Bihari Mukerjee, Inspector, Special Branch Calcutta C.I.D. was the next witness examined. He said he intercepted a letter on 28th January 1923. On the outer cover of that letter was the address of Dr. M. N. Roy, 2 Alipore Lane, Calcutta. The inner cover was addressed to Mr. C. R. Das, Calcutta. Inside the outer cover was a typed letter without any other envelope and there were the words "from Chulak to Mama". There was a postscript in Bengali signed Mamo Rai. When witness opened the inside cover found six typewritten sheets beginning with the words "My Dear Mr. Das. It was dated Berlin 6th signed by M. N. Roy, below which was written M. E. Taylor P. O. Box 54, Berlin W. 15. At the top of the first page were the words, "Not the masses for revolution but the revolution for the masses". Witness then described the way in which photos were taken of all these documents and said that after this process he put them back in the cover and posted them at the Alipore post office where it was seen who had intercepted it. Witness knew a Dr. T. N. Roy was living at his dispensary in Wellington Street. Dr. T. N. Roy had a brother called Mr. J. N. Roy Bar-at-Law, who died about two years ago. This J. N. Roy was known in connection with the munitions case.

NOT SURPRISED.

Cross examined by Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya witness said he read the letter to C. R. Das. He had no instructions from Government to intercept letters to Mr. Das. He was not surprised to see the letter to Mr. Das because letters were coming to important persons in secret ways. Witness could not say how many letters were received by important persons.

Counsel:—"Is that the usual way in which letters are received by important persons."

Witness:—"I don't know whether that is the usual way of receiving but I know it is the usual way of sending correspondence."

Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya then thanked the witness and did not cross examine him further.

Mr. Jotindra Kumar Sen, officiating Inspector of Police, Bengal C.I.D., examined by Mr. Alston said that when the Conspiracy Case was before the Joint Magistrate he printed a copy from a certain negative of a letter taken in Calcutta and brought it to Cawnpore. Mr. K. B. Roy, Government Translator translated into English the contents of the negative copy. "This letter was the one written by M. N. Roy to the accused Muzaffar Ahmad on the 12th December in which was enclosed the appeal to Gaya Congress as published in the "Advance Guard," of 1 January 1923, portions of which were mentioned in the complaint. Mr. Khushal Chand Chopra, Sub-Inspector of Police C.I.D. Punjab said that he intercepted a cover addressed to Mr. Jivanlal Papeer, Begum Road, Lahore. When he opened it there was a paper signed by Communist Colerof and saying that Abani Chandra Mukerjee should not be trusted. Political groups and labour unions were warned by this letter against Abani Mukerjee's activities which were stated to be most injurious. Witness said he considered M. N.

(Continued on next page.)

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

"GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

LONDON, April 29.

Commenting on the report of the Indian Tariff Board, the "Manchester Guardian" says that it will give the Protectionist movement a definite start in India if, as may be assumed, it is to be carried out during next year. Despite the supposed strength of the case for the Protection of fine steel products, the Board show some timidity for they remark that the sacrifice is only temporary. The word "sacrifice" is a curious sort of recommendation, but appropriate nevertheless. As regards the Board's emphasis on the necessity of competition against Tata's, the "Guardian" says that inviting competition is one thing and getting it often is quite another. India is said to possess great natural advantages for the manufacture of steel, but the producers here, despite heavy freight charges, can undersell Indian producers in most of the branches. The tariff, therefore, will mean that the Indian users of steel will have to pay more for it than they need do, and will, consequently, probably, buy less.

Continuing the Paper says that the financial part of the report is still more surprising. The expectation is that the tariff will have little effect on the imports, during next year, and that the exclusion of some goods in the following two years will be compensated by increased charges on those entering; but, apart from this burden which the engineering industries will have to bear and the effect thereof on their competitive power and the buying capacity, the public cannot be lightly brushed aside on the assumption that what is possible in a highly industrialised country like Britain is not only possible but easy in a country like India.

RANGOON PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 23.

The "Rangoon Gazette" adversely criticises the Tariff Board's recommendations and says, a general bounty system would have been less objectionable than protective duties. It adds that Burma having no steel works or iron works, and being wholly dependent for its great and increasing needs of steel and iron upon imports, will have a very small interest in the Tariff Board's proposals. They will mean higher prices for the benefit of an Indian industry and of Indian capitalists and labourers concerned with the industry. There will be no benefit to be derived by the population of Burma who have now an object lesson of what the association with India means when India is out to benefit itself. The "Rangoon Daily News" congratulates the Board for its sound and courageous findings. The proposals, it says, have been conceived in a national spirit with an eye on progress and development of nascent industries.

The other papers have not yet commented.

PUNJAB PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 28.

Commenting on the Tariff Board's report the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"The Board have produced an ably written report and have put the case for protectionist tariff as convincingly as possible. The whole question will shortly be coming up before the Legislative Assembly and will no doubt be thoroughly thrashed out. In the meantime the prevailing impression which this report leaves is that inadequate attention has been devoted to the magnitude of the sacrifice which the community as a whole is to be called on to make for the benefit of one particular interest or group of interests. It is a highly laudable aim to establish steel industry in this country on a firm and stable footing but the price which the country is asked to pay for that desirable object cannot be dismissed as lightly as the Board would have us do."

The "Muslim Outlook" says:—The Board have established the case for protection in an unanswerable manner and objections can be raised by those alone who, while professing to safeguard the interests of consumers, what really to safeguard the interests of foreigners at the expense of India. There is one month for public discussion of the Board's proposals and preparation of Bills and Government will have ample opportunity of gauging public opinion. Let us hope they will bow to it and not place the Moderates in disagreeable position of supporting the throwing out of a milk and water Bill.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN NANDURBAR.

A correspondent wires from Nandurbar under date 28th April:—

A disastrous fire broke out in Nandurbar town on the night of the 27th instant burning half the bazar and causing damage to the extent of seven or eight lakhs. The fire commenced at about 1 a.m. and was brought under control next day at about 9 a.m. The police displayed great courage in controlling the flames which increased in intensity owing to high winds, absence of water and apathy of the crowds, who merely created confusion. Property to the extent of Rs. 75,000 has been insured. Among the sufferers are men of all castes, the Borhas suffering the most. The cause of the fire is unknown but it is supposed to be due to accident. The Superintendent of Police, Rao Bahadur Page has been indefatigable in his endavours to control the whole situation. The District Magistrate arrived from Dhulia as soon as he got the news. This is the third fire in the same locality, the first being in 1882 and the second in 1895.

LATE MRS. RANADE.

DECCAN SABHA'S CONDOLENCE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 28.

The Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade who was for several years past a member of the Sabha. The resolution places on record its sense of high appreciation of the part she had played in securing for the women of this presidency franchise for the local Councils and in raising the status of Indian women.

WIDOW TIRED OF LIFE

DROWNS HERSELF IN A WELL

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA April 28.

On Saturday the City Magistrate of Bandra held an inquest over the dead body of an Indian Christian widow, Mrs. Luisa D'Silva. Deceased was about 80 years of age. She used to live in her own house at Bhoiwada, Bandra, and was known to the neighbours as a respectable person. She was, however, ailing for a long time and it appeared that owing to her endless sufferings she had committed by throwing herself in a well not far away from her house.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

UDIPI HINDUS' CABLE TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 28.

A lengthly cable has been sent by the Hindu public at Udipi to the Secretary of State for India demanding reservation of Hindu Religious Endowments Bill for His Majesty's pleasure and stating that the Bill is stripped of all pretence to constitutional procedure and popular support and that further assent to it is an extraordinary political blunder and a dangerous departure from the declared principles of neutrality and non-intervention in religious affairs of His Majesty's British Indian subjects so far observed by Government here and at Home.

FAMOUS OUTLAW ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 28.

The famous outlaw Razak, who had recently stabbed three police officials and escaped and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered by Government has been captured by the city kotwal of Agra, who traced him to Lucknow. Razak had established a reign of terror and had placarded the city offering a reward of Rs. 500 to any policemen who captured him. The police after placing him before Magistrate applied for a remand and his trial will begin next month. Razak gave the Kotwal, who displayed great bravery, an exciting chase. Huge crowds of city people turned out to see him when he arrived here.

TIT FOR TAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So. B. F. B. has appeared on the scene and like every one of his letters, his latest lucubration shows his utter ignorance of the subject he writes upon.

(A) Does Mr. B. not know that:—

(1) The reasons for issuing orders by the great Society of Jesus are hardly ever divulged to the public;

(2) that it is worse than the proverbial school boys' logic to deduce that because Fr. Blatter's mission in Rome is unknown, his usefulness here is less important;

(3) that just because the authorities in Rome were *perhaps* not aware of his usefulness here, this was brought to their notice.

(B) When will Mr. B. learn:—

(a) That the Goans have nothing to do with Fr. Blatter's re-call;

(b) that it can be no insult to the Archbishop to ask for the cancelment of orders from Rome, since he has had no hand in issuing them;

(c) that no body ever said or insinuated that Fr. Blatter was indispensable to Bombay.

(C) Will Mr. B. further meditate on the following:—

(i) That nobody except perhaps a few of his sycophants, ever wish to know what B. F. B. thinks on a subject for it is mostly rank nonsense;

(ii) that nobody can know everything on all subjects under the sun; least of all, he who rushes daily to the press;

(iii) that everyone is heartily tired of his nonsense written in a first-form school boy's style.

Verily, fools rush in where angels fear to tread.—Amen.

Yours, etc.,
C. S. F.

Bombay, April 28.

Official and Personal.

An Allahabad message says Mr. H. C. Desanges, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Administrator-General and Official Trustee, U.P., vice Mr. E. A. Howard deceased.—A. P.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has committed to sessions Paresh Nath Mukerji, Dhara Chander Pal and H. D. Ghose for trial on charges of Conspiracy, cheating, forgery etc., to fraud the Alliance Bank of Simla.—A. P.

"MESSAGE OF VEDAS

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Arya Samaj Swami Shradhananda delivered a lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday night on "The Message of Vedas," Dr. Kalidas Desai presiding.

Dr. Desai said "The Bombay Chronicle" was filled everyday with editorials on the ideals and message of Islam, and nothing about the Hindu religion. It was time that they heard something about the ideals of the Hindu religion and the Swamiji was going to tell them about them.

The Swamiji said they had to ponder over the reasons and causes which had led to the fall of the Hindus from their great position they were once occupying in older times. They were then prosperous, wealthy, great virtuous and strong, and yet they had fallen to a low position now. Even Western scholars thought the Vedas were written as far back as 5,000 years ago, and the Vedas had told them of one God, omnipotent and omniscient. In the columns of "The Chronicle" there was a controversy going on at present about the ideals of Islam. Mr. Pickthall who was a liberal minded Moslem was being blamed by other Moslems for holding forth liberal ideas about his religion. He was blamed for saying the God of Koran was the God of all and not of Moslems only; while his critics thought those only who came within the orbit of Islam would be saved. Mr. Pickthall had written in reply that the Moulvis were destroying Islam by these false ideas and ideals. While some Moslems thought that those only who went to a Masjid would be saved, the Vedas told them that those only who did good works would be saved. The Vedas went further and said that they must look on all living creatures as their friends and must look on them with love. While other religions thought differently. Vedas taught them to give up selfishness, and do their proper duties, but never look for the fruits thereof. Mere birth or learning did not make one a Brahmin, it was selflessness which made them Brahmin. Formerly there were only four castes, but now there were five, the last being called *Panchamas*. The fifth class was not known in former times, nor was it mentioned in any of the books. There were no Bhangis (sweeper class) formerly and this caste only came into being with the advent of the Moslems in India. For the Moslems observed *purdah* and they wanted some people to do the sweeper's work. He knew it for a fact that the *Bhangis* in Northern India had among them all classes and castes of people. Some of them were formerly Brahmins, some Rajputs and some other castes and it is apparent that these people were forcibly pressed into service by the Moslems. And it was for Hindus to lift these men up and put them back into their original class and caste. It was their duty to restore them back to their original caste. The Swamiji then gave many instances of wholesale conversions to Christianity of the depressed classes by Missionaries by promising them small material advantages. Mr. Pickthall had told them that it was purely a matter for the Hindus to restore the depressed classes to their original castes and that Moslems had no business to interfere in such matters, and he had given him (the Swamiji) a sum of Rs. 5 to help him in his work. The Swamiji's appeal to them was that they should take these 5½ crores of untouchables back into their fold and then only would they be strong to regain liberty. People who were talking of Hindu Moslem unity were forgetting that even in the Hindu community there were bitter caste struggles, and it was their first duty to close up their ranks before they could think of Hindu-Moslem unity. God was everywhere and in all, whether he was a Brahmin or a Shudra. And only by uplifting these 5½ crores of Hindus would they be able to bring solidarity in the whole nation. He would tell his Moslem brothers that they must allow the Hindus to strengthen themselves, to unify themselves for if the Moslems in this present unfortunately weak condition of Hindus joined them and united with them, Moslems who were now strong and united would also fall like the Hindus. That was his object in asking his Moslem friends to leave the Hindus alone in their work of uplifting the depressed classes.

BASSEIN MUNICIPALITY

QUESTION AFFECTING "UNTOUCHABLES"

(From our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, April 28.

Recently the Bassein Municipality seriously considered the question of allowing members of untouchable classes to make use of public wells, dharamsalas, etc.,

The following proposition moved by Mr. P. S. Modhekar, the President, was carried by 9 votes against 1:—

"This Board generally agree with the liberal and equitable rights and feelings of national brotherhood, underlying the recommendation contained in Resolution No. 4770 of 11-9-23 provided in view of the present state of society in general—a society bound down by the longstanding customs and governed by notions of religious rights and religious scruples in general inherited from antiquity and observed without break—the working out of the recommendation is to avoid all possible friction and to make it lasting left to course of time and general enlightenment of the people and as and when the general public by majority show their readiness to follow it by themselves realizing the good results flowing from the operation of the recommendation."

MCKENNA DUTIES' ABOLISHED.

LONDON, April 29.

The Mckenna duties have been abolished.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S FLIGHT

EXPECTED ARRIVAL IN KARACHI

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 29.

The French Airman Lt. Doisy left Bunder Abbas for Karachi at 5-30 a.m. (Indian time). He passed over Chabbar at 11-35 a.m. and is due in Karachi about three o'clock.

MACLAREN RETURNS TO KARACHI,

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 29.

Squadron-leader Maclaren returned to Karachi from Parlu near Jodhpur this morning by train for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain a new engine or the portion necessary to effect repairs. He expressed great gratitude to Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway authorities for their kindness in sending a refreshment and sleeping car fully equiped from Jodhpur to Parlu for the use of the stranded airmen, also to the Royal Air Force for the generous assistance given. Pilot Plenderleith and Sergeant Andrews are standing by the machine at Parlu which is entirely undamaged. The airmen publicly express their thanks to the headman and villagers of Parlu who gave valuable help at the scene of the forced landing.

DELAY IN WORLD FLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

The "Pioneer" learns that Squadron Leader MacLaren's mishap is more serious than was reported, and the delay will extend to at least a fortnight.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

SHOCKING INCIDENT NEAR ALWAYE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 29.

According to "Madras Mail's" Cochin correspondent, a shocking incident appears to have taken place on the 25th instant near Alwaye. When three baggage boats with pilgrims, all Indian Christians from South Travancore, were going to Malayatore along Chewara River the middle boat, containing about 21 pilgrims, was struck by lightning during a severe thunderstorm with the shocking result that six of them were killed instantaneously. One child that was in the arms of its mother at the time of the incident was badly burnt. The child died a few hours later. Several others are reported to have been seriously burnt and they were removed to the nearest hospital.—A. P.

HEROIC SALVAGE BY BOYS.

A BROACH INCIDENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 25.

The alacrity continually exhibited by the boys of the Batukmath Vyayamshala of Broach to help the distressed over the stile was shown to greatest advantage on the evening of April 20th, when a boat laden with cargo booked for Shuklatirth valued at Rs. 5,000 suddenly capsized near the Choki Ovara owing to the onrush of the tidal waves. No sooner did the tidings of the mishap reach the ears of the Vyayamshala youths than a dozen boys ran to the spot and at the risk of their lives commenced salvage operations which lasted well into the early hours of the morning of April 21st. The boys likewise ran to the rescue of the house of Mr. Adam Umar which caught fire at about 3 o'clock. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Chief Officer of the Broach Municipality and other officials the flames were at once held in check.

AUSTRALIAN RY. STRIKE.

LONDON, April 29.

Wellington.—Government has stated that the Railwaymen's proposals are unacceptable, and Government will not agree to discuss the demands until the ordinary working of the Railway is resumed.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—We the tenants of B. D. D. Chawls situated at Delisle Road, have been requesting the Land Manager of the above Chawls to get the rear portion of the walls of each room to be opened so as to allow the wind inside of the rooms just as in the B.I.T. Chawls, as we are suffering the greatest trouble on account of want of breeze. The rooms are built in such a way that the breeze cannot enter into the rooms. They are just like pigeon holes, but we think pigeon holes are far better than these rooms, as the former get sufficient breeze. Sorry we human beings are not treated even like birds.

And we do not understand how the engineer of these buildings could have suggested and approved the plan of such dark rooms, where sickness can easily attack the poor people on account of want of ventilation and insufficient light.

Sir, at present we are in a state of being "Lively Roasted in a Oven," but nobody hears our cry. Hence we are obliged to ventilate this in your esteemed paper in the hope that some one responsible will intervene and come to our rescue.—Yours etc.

I. Newton, C. Robella, J. Moses, P. K. Perira, N. Lopas, D. Fernandes, J. Obedia.

SIR E. MACLAGAN.

LEAVING LAHORE ON 6TH MAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

Sir Edward Maclagan, who is shortly retiring from the Governorship of the Punjab and who has been entertained at a series of farewell parties and dinner during the last few weeks, will make his final departure from Lahore on the evening of May 6th. After leaving Lahore Sir Edward Maclagan will stay in Dehra Dun for a couple of days and will reach Simla by the middle of May where he will hand over the charge to Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor-designate.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

(Continued from previous page.

Roy as the Chief of the Bolshevik Agents and among the agents were S. A. Dange and Singarvelu. Witness had not intercepted letters that passed between Roy and Dange and Roy and Singaravelu. But witness had intercepted many letters which had passed between Singarvelu and Ghulam Hussain (accused not in court) and in these letters there were many references to M. N. Roy. From these references witness concluded that Roy was a Bolshevik Agent but there was no mention of the word "Bolshevik" in those letters. Witness had read several tracts on Bolshevism. He understood that the object of the Bolsheviks was to overthrow the present Government and to have a Government like that of Russia.

DANGE'S HANDWRITING.

Mr. Dost Mahomed, Acting Inspector of Police C.I.D., Bombay said he knew S. A. Dange, Editor "Socialist" Bombay and showed that several exhibits were in Dange's handwriting. Cross examined by Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya witness said he was not a handwriting expert but he saw Dange writing. This was on the day he arrested him in Bombay under orders from Cawnpore. Witness along with his colleague Curnik had intercepted many letters written by Dange. Witness had proved two letters in the lower court but they were not Dange's letters.

The Court then rose for the day.

It is understood that a few more witnesses will be examined to-morrow and the day after. There will be no defence witnesses to be examined. Friday is a holiday and on Saturday Mr. Alston will probably commence his arguments which will be continued on the first working day next week. The case will therefore last till about Wednesday.

The accused in the Court to-day kept on as cheerful as ever.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER,

APPEAL TO VICEROY.

Dr. Manilal one of the defence counsel in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case has sent the following message to His Excellency, the Viceroy in Simla: "Accused Bolshevik Conspiracy Case remind your Excellency of their application for the transfer of the case to Bombay or Calcutta. Awaiting reply. Manilal, Sessions Court, Cawnpore.

RAWALPINDI TRAIN MYSTERY

CASE AGAINST DARLOW OPENS.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, April 29.

The case against Darlow, a travelling representative of Nusserwanjee and Company Karachi, and accused in the Rawalpindi Train murder case, came up for hearing to-day in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi. It will be recalled that Miss Rourke, a young Anglo-Indian lady was found dead in a second-class compartment of 17 Up-passenger train which arrived at Rawalpindi on the morning of 11th February last.

There are about 50 witnesses for the prosecution, out of whom only 20 have been called up to the present. The most interesting evidence so far was that of the Civil Surgeon of Rawalpindi, who conducted the post-mortem examination and who gave out, as his opinion, that death was due to strangulation.

KATHIAWAR REORGANISATION.

CUTCH UNDECIDED,

(From our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 25.

The contemplated transfer of powers from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India necessitating organic changes in the administrative mechanism of the Kathiawar Political Agency will take effect on or before October 1st, 1924. In the meantime, suggestions will have been received from heads of various departments as to the best means of avoiding the additional expenditure of over Rs. 5,000 a month which the proposed re-adjustment of Departments of Administration under the supervision and control of the Agent to the Governor-General is held to entail. His Highness the Maharao Shree Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who has resolutely maintained the policy of splendid isolation in respect of the Customs Union and Railway Communication (broad-gauge system) from Bombay to Sind through Cutch, is undecided whether Cutch should fall into line with the Kathiawar States and the Palanpur State as required by the re-organisation scheme personally explained to him by Mr. C. C. Watson, or whether Cutch should demand special treatment. Pending mutually satisfactory arrangements between the Government of India and Cutch the old system will be continued.

LATEST CABLES.

MCKENNA DUTIES.

LONDON, April 29.

The McKenna Duties, reported abolished, are 33 per cent *ad valorem* duty on imported films, time-pieces, motor cars and musical instruments.—Reuter.

LAWSON TRIAL.

LONDON, April 29.

Thomas David Lawson of the Lloyd's Bank was again remanded at Bow-Street, to-day, pending the arrival of police officers from Bombay with depositions.

Mr. Romain, Counsel for the defendant, said that accused had not yet found bail for £ 3,000 but he hoped that sureties would be forthcoming.—Reuter.

AMERICAN EXPERTS REACH NEW YORK.

LONDON, April 29.

New York.—General Dawes, and Messrs. Owen Young and Henry Robinson, the American Reparations Experts, have arrived here aboard "Leviathan". They have issued a joint statement urging American participation in the execution of the Experts' plan, particularly with regard to the flotation of a loan for Germany which they declare, will be amply secured and will start on the Dawes plan of working to restore the the economic tranquillty and the buying power of Europe and lead to an era of peace and good will.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM RAPPROCHEMENT.

ALL QUIET AT VISNAGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 28.

Though permanent peace and unity between the Hindus and the Muslims cannot be said to have been attained at Visnagar, in the Kadi district, all is now quiet except for a slight disturbance last Monday between the youths of the two communities due to the killing of some cows.

Efforts by the leaders of both the communities towards a more lasting settlement have not yet ceased and it is hoped that they will not be altogether fruitless. The trouble was brewing for quite a long time and is not of a recent origin, as is popularly believed to be the case. The tactful handling of the situation by the Government officials and the leaders of the town avoided any violent expression on the part of the masses. Even during the recent trouble, there were moments when a little nervousness, a little bungling, a slight loss of self-control on the part of those who had the responsibility for the maintenance of peace, would have resulted in untold misery.

Both the processions, that of the Hatkeshvar Mahadeva and that of Ramaji went round the town in their usual course as a result of a compromise between the two communities. The compromise was to the effect that though the Hindus may pass the mosques with music, they must so time the procession as not to be near the mosques at the time of the prayers.

H. H. GAEKWAR'S DEPARTURE.

Their Highness's the Maharaja and the Maharani Saheb sailed for England by s.s. "Macedonia" with Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar as Chief Officer of the tour, on the 26th instant. It is expected that their Highness's stay in Europe this time will only be of a short duration, possibly six months. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinhraje is shortly going to Unai to visit the hot water-springs there, thence to Mahuva and lastly to Sonagadh for tiger-shooting.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

SOME INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

Pt. Devaratna Sharma, Secretary of the Hindu Sammelani, of Benares, has sent a letter to the conveners of the Hindu-Muslim Conference at Bombay, in the course of which he makes the following interesting suggestions regarding Hindu-Muslim unity:—

(1) That all Indians shall be equal in the eyes of the state; no one shall suffer any disability on account of his or her caste or creed nor shall anybody receive any preference on that account. (2) no service or honour shall be reserved under the state for anybody on account of his or her religion or caste, but ability, character and good service of the country shall be the only passport for them, (3) that the state shall provide equal opportunities to all Indians, high and low, to quality themselves for the highest posts or honours which may be open to any subject under it in accordance with the capacity and desire of the individual to qualify for the same, and (4) that all efforts of the state shall be directed to check nepotism, favouritism, and corruption in the services so that any one found showing undue preference to one's relatives, caste-men or followers of his religion shall be dealt with severely. (5) As regards religious difference every community should be left free to follow and preach their religion in a peaceful manner without abusing others or expecting any special consideration from others. Hindus should protect their own cows from falling into the hands of the cow slaughterers and should not force or expect others to follow them in this matter. Each community should be allowed to perform their religious rites and devotions in accordance with the dictates of their religion at the appointed time and should have the liberty to carry their usual social and religious processions on public roads as long as they are not purposely intended or designed to interfere with the peaceful conduct of the religious ceremonies and devotions of others."

THE PADROADO.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS URGE EARLY REMOVAL

A Public General Meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, under the Bishop of Damaun, was held at Calina, Bombay Suburban District, on Sunday afternoon to pass a resolution, requesting H's Holiness the Pope to sanction the early removal of the Padroado from them.

Ladies and representative gentlemen, numbering over 800 from all parts of Salsette, had assembled. This was the first time that the ladies of the Community appeared at the Padroado Meeting. The audience listened to the various speakers with rapt attention. Speeches were made in English and Marathi, and were punctuated with cheers whenever they touched on the question of the abolition of the Padroado and with cries of shame when the acts of commission and omission of the Padroado were exposed.

Mr. Peter Paul Carvalho was unanimously elected to the Chair. In thanking the Meeting for the honour done to him, he observed that the movement for the abolition of the Padroado was not against the Catholic religion or priests but that its object was simply to get the right of patronage, granted by the Pope to the King of Portugal, but now held by the Republic of that country, of nominating Bishops in India, removed. Everyone was aware that there was no King in Portugal and that those who governed that Republic were atheists, free-thinkers and so on. In those circumstances, it was but natural and proper that they should demand their freedom from the system in question and desire that their bishops should be appointed by His Holiness the Pope himself direct. They were British subjects and as such, demanded that they should get rid of the Portuguese regime.

The Secretary to the Meeting read the notice convening the meeting and the letter from His Eminence Cardinal Gasparri which was as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—The Holy Father has received with pleasure the letter of filial homage and good wishes which you forwarded on behalf of the Standing Committee of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, and His Holiness paternally reciprocates all your good wishes.

The Supreme Pontiff lovingly bestows on you and all the Members of the Committee and all they represent the Apostolic Benediction."

The following resolution was then moved, put to the vote and carried unanimously and with acclamation.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

That, as this is the first public meeting of the East Indian Catholics after the receipt, of the letter, dated the 29th January 1924, from His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Gasparri, conveying the Apostolic Benediction, lovingly bestowed by the Supreme Pontiff on them, it be, and is hereby, resolved, that the Community highly appreciates the token of the Holy Father's affection and regard for it, and assures His Holiness of its filial obedience and profound homage.

The following further Resolutions were then put to the vote one after another and carried unanimously:—

2. That their Eminences, the Cardinal Secretary of State and the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith be informed that the East Indian Catholics are eagerly looking forward to their release from the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Padroado Bishop of Damaun, and that as the delays have put the people in painful tension, their Eminences are respectfully requested to move the Holy Father to be graciously pleased to grant the people's prayers as early as possible.

3. That this Meeting does hereby authorise the chairman to despatch on its behalf the following telegram to His Holiness: East Indian Catholics Salsette, Bassein, Bombay, assembled at Calina public meeting urgently request abolition Padroado.

4. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Chairman of the Standing Committee of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, with a request that they will be so good as to make fresh representations to the Holy See, with a view to the immediate abolition of the Padroado.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair and a vote of thanks and congratulation to the promoters and organisers of the meeting for their excellent arrangements.

WHAT IS PADROADO?

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 29.

Although there is endless discussion amongst Catholics regarding the Padroado question yet there are many who are utterly in the dark as to what it means. The following manifesto issued by the Anti-Padroado League is therefore, given in *extenso* as it deals intelligently with the subject:—

Friends, Brothers and Countrymen,—It is the ordinary topic of the day that an agitation has been started amongst the East Indians against the Padroado; well, what is this movement against the Padroado? Is it an agitation or a quarrel with the priests or our Catholic Religion? If this is so then beware of these "scandalous agitators;" but wait, let us not call them names and abuse them; let us not give a dog a bad name and hang him; these people say they are working hard and sacrificing their time and money for the welfare and uplift of their community. How strange this appears at first sight? What, then, is this Padroado against which they are fighting? Well, here it is—Padroado is not priests or religion but, as the Catholic authors would tell us, it is the right given by His Holiness the Pope to the King of Portugal to nominate certain Bishops in India. The King of Portugal, who was at that time the most powerful protector of the Catholic Church in the East, being no more, this right is enjoyed by a Republican Government, some or whose members are Masons and far from being good, God-fearing Catholics, are most anti-Catholic, and believe in no God whatsoever. Do you think, therefore, the election of our Bishops, the Head of our Churches, should rest in the hands of such people? Is it not high time that our own spiritual head, the Pope himself should elect for us our own pastors. And who suffers the most in the long run on account of this strange foreign interference in our religious matters? We, East Indians, natives of the soil. Holland, France, Japan, and other countries; where this right existed, who had the same trouble, soon got rid of it by their unanimous efforts; though, in their case, at least their own Government used to interfere in their religious matters by nominating their Bishops, whereas here not only a Government, a political power interferes with our religious affairs, but an anti-Catholic power, and a foreign (Portuguese) power; these patriots were not abused and mistrusted but were held as benefactors of their community. If the British Government, or the Government of India, or the Bombay Government would exercise the right of electing our Bishops, they would, at least, see that the welfare of its subjects is ensured by their interference. That a political body should interfere in our religious affairs, is bad enough for us as Catholics. But, what with a foreign and anti-Catholic Government doing so? Do you expect to rise and make progress as Catholics and citizens of the British Empire under such a yoke (religiously and politically)?

Rightly then, our people are fighting against this evil, as Holland, France, Japan and Mangalore did; and they succeeded, and they are the happier for it. You all know, therefore, this Padroado (now you know what it means) has hindered our social educational and religious progress, especially in Salsette and Bassein; it also hinders other from getting into our territories, who would otherwise speedily lift us up from the mire of illiteracy. The Hindus, Parsees, Mahomedans are advancing rapidly and making headway; they are educating their children to make them fit for Home-Rule. Where will we be, when they will soon be our masters and rulers? Under the present condition, most of us, except those who have received a high education, from the Jesuits, can only serve as clerks, compositors and compounders. Besides, the success of the movement would only strengthen the hand of our Holy Father and give him absolute power in matters which are strictly religious and put once for all a stop to all Government interference in our church affairs. Can you still say that by joining in the agitation we are going against our priests or our Religion? On the contrary, we are protecting it and its rights and giving a healthy life to our Religion. Will you now abuse the "agitators" or welcome, guide, and co-operate with them for your own welfare and your children's welfare.

Join them, and once for all make a firm resolution to do away with this system and we will be the better Catholics for it, feared and respected by non-Catholics.

Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen; this is the golden opportunity presented to us; do not afterwards cry in the wilderness and grumble that our neighbours are crushing us out of existence till nothing remains of us. Your salvation is in your own hands. Do not sit idle and expect deliverance from above. Our Holy Father, the Pope, cannot deliver you from this, unless you strongly in a body, tell him—"we do not want this Padroado, but some other mission, which will make us fit citizens of the Empire and worthy children of the church."

From:—

ANTI-PADROADO LEAGUE.

SIKHS AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar writes from Amritsar:—

There is no principle which Nanak emphasised so often and so forcibly as the equality of men before God. "Nanak is with those who are low-born, among the lowly, nay among the lowest of the low." God will not ask man of what caste he is; He will ask him what he has done. Successive Gurus taught the same principle. "Of one pure among the most despised Nanak will become the foot-stool."

All castes were freely converted to Sikhism and even Surepal were admitted into the Khalsa by Guru Govind Singh. "The despised shall live next to myself" said the last Guru and he administered *Bahul* Sikh Baptism, to all alike. Though owing to approximation towards Hinduism, the spirit of caste distinction began to assist itself in Sikh social practice, the principle of differentation by birth in matters of religion was never accepted by any sect of Sikhs. The institution which kept the Sikh principle of equality alive, was the Gurus' kitchen where everyone without difference of caste or creed was welcomed to come and eat.

One of the main objects of the Gurudwara Reform movement is to restore Sikhism to its pristine purity. The Akalis have been specially active in the matter. In fact one of the incidents which agitated the whole community and led indirectly to the surrender of the Golden Temple by the Government was the action of the Khalsa brotherhood in taking converted untouchables into the Durbar Sahib, which was objected to by the priests employed by the Government nominated Sarbarrah.

Naturally the heroic fight of the Suppressed Classes of Kerala to enforce their claim to equal civic rights has appealed to the religious heart of Sikhism. As a practical demonstration of their sympathy with the struggle and in order to proclaim that in the eyes of the followers of the religion that Nanak founded all men are equal, it has been decided by the Siromani Gurudwara Committee to open a free kitchen (Guru ka Langar) at Vaikom. It need hardly be said that this has no political significance. The kitchen will be open to all, to the European Superintendent of Police, to the Brahmin Manager of the temple and to the lowest Unapproachable in the State. It is a work of social service and of religious enthusiasm and we hope that this practical exhibition of sympathy on the part of the Sikhs will awaken the orthodox Hindus of Southern India to the unreasonableness of their attitude.

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS IN SINDH.

MEETING OF HINDU-MUSLIM BOARD

(Associated Press.)

NAWABAD, April 28.

A meeting of the Sindh Hindu-Muslim Board attended by representatives of both the communities was held here yesterday with a view to consider the present situation in Sindh arisng out of a tension of feeling and misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Musalmans and leading to disputes in some places, and to devise effective ways and means to check mischief and promote harmony and unity.

Dr. Choitram, Secretary of the Board, briefly narrated how their Board under the guidance and leadership of the late Mr. Bhurgri had been so far striving to keep peace and promote harmony by tackling controversial questions and disputes, and how it was now becoming very difficult for them to do anything in view of the militant and suspicious attitude of responsible Mahomedan workers and some Aryas. He had appealed to the Muslim leaders to come forward to assist the Board in its work. This appeal was responded to by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon and it was resolved not to rake up the past but to take steps for the future and to strive to prevent any attack on another religion by any one propagating his own faith.

A small press committee was also appointed to keep itself in touch with the vernacular press to enquire into and bring to the notice of the Board incidents or writings likely to be a source of friction between the two communities.

The Board also passed resolutions of condolence and deep sympathy at the sad demise of its founder and Chairman, the late Mr. Bhurgri, and elected Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, M.L.A., in his place as the Chairman.

Later in the day, the Council of the Board took steps to enquire into the Ratodero and Tando Adam incidents and, if possible, to bring about a settlement of conflicting parties outside the court.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

GEN. BRUCE RESIGNS LEADERSHIP ON MEDICAL GROUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, April 28.

The third Everest despatch is from Lieutenant Colonel E.F. Norton as General Bruce's illness has proved to be of such a character that he has been compelled, on medical grounds, to resign the leadership. On April 14th the expedition was at Khanba jungle where climatic condition had been favourable and the party had a good health record. On their way to the place they camped for three nights on an elevation of between 16,000 and 17,000 feet, the temperature being between plus four and minus two degrees Fahrenheit. zl

MADRAS GOODS AT EMPIRE EXHIBITION

GREAT DEMAND BY VISITORS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 28.

The Special Officer at the British Empire Exhibition, Rao Bahadur S. A. Sundaracharlu, has cabled to Mr. E. F. Thomas, Director of Industries and Chairman of the Exhibition Committee in Madras, that the Madras Court at the Exhibition was a great success and that there was a great demand for all goods on the opening day of the Exhibition. So great has been the demand that Mr. Thomas has been requested by the Special Officer to induce all exhibitors, especially of lace and condiments, to send further consignments.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

15TH SESSION TO MEET AT LAHORE

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 28.

At a meeting held here yesterday the Council of the All-India Muslim League has decided to convene the adjourned sitting of the fifteenth annual session of the League at Lahore on 24th and 25th May next at which Mr. Jinnah, the President of the League, will preside. The Council of the League will commence its sitting at Lahore from 23rd idem. A feature of this session of the League will be the consideration of immediate practical steps for the realisation of Swaraj a scheme for which will be submitted before the League by Sheikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai, M.L.A.

UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 28.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Rev. E. M. Macphail, Vice-Chancellor, Dewan Bahadur Mr. Ramachandra Rao, M.L.A., and the Hon. G. A. Natesan, Fellows of the University of Madras will represent the University of Madras at the University Conference to be held at Simla next month.

IRRAWADDY DELTA.

AERIAL SURVEY OF FORESTS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 28.

Field work of an aerial survey of 1300 square miles of forests in the Irrawaddy delta of Burma has now been completed. This survey was undertaken in the interests of the Forest Department which is defraying the bulk of the cost in order to provide maps of the delta forests and also to supply information regarding the distribution of different types of forests. From this latter information the Forest Department will be able to prepare stock maps. The air photo portion of this work was carried out by Mr. R. C. Kemp, late Chief Inspector of Aircraft to the Government of India, assisted by Major Cochran Patrick, late of the R.A.F., as pilot, and Flying Officer, J. Durkward, lent by the R.A.F., as photographer. He used D.H. 9 aeroplanes, converted to seaplanes according to his own design. The survey field work was carried out under Major C. G. Lewis, R. E., who has now moved from Rangoon to Maymyo to draw maps ready for publication. The forest officers engaged on the preparation of stock maps were Mr. C. W. Scott and Mr. G. R. Pibbino, both of whom served with the R.A.F. during the war.

ANDHRA NOTES.

CONGRESS WORK

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 27.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Nellore and transacted very little of important business besides expressing sympathy for the Vaikom Struggle and the readiness of the people of Andhra to take part in the struggle if and when the necessity for such an occasion arises. Collections to the Gandhi Pujanidhi are not very encouraging. Mr. K. Nageswara Rau Pantulu, proprietor of "Andhra Patrica" is doing his best. The response of the townsmen is not good and it is found difficult to approach the villages. Up-to-date nearly Rs. 10,000 has been collected and a sum of Rs. 20,000 more has been promised. The struggle at Vaikom has brought the question of the removal of untouchability to the forefront and in every place the question is being explained to large audiences. Almost all the vernacular papers are supporting the fight at Vaikom. Elections to the new committees are being held and the new Provincial Congress Committees will meet towards the close of the month of May.

NELLORE CONFERENCE.

The district Conference of Nellore which was held at Kanigiri on the 19th and 20th instants under the presidency of Mr. B. Sambamurty has many important features about it. The chief item of interest was the spinning competition held in the open conference in which about twenty ladies and four gentlemen took part. In this competition some punchama males and females took part and one panchama woman even won a prize. Another competition opened only to panchamas was well contested and prizes were distributed to the successful people. This unique feature of the conference in which many charkas were seen plying has created a very good impression among the people who have thus been made to cultivate a respect and a reverence for the Charka. Few speeches were made and among the resolutions passed as many as five resolutions refer to Khaddar and the measures to be adopted to work out that item of the programme. Resolutions exhorting the ryots to reserve the cotton grown in the district, to adopt measures to stimulate interest in hand-spinning, to increase the output of khaddar and improve its use were passed. The conference adopts the decision arrived at Delhi and Cocanada. Another very ambitious resolution was passed suggesting a cabinet system for the working of the Congress organisations. Resolutions exhorting the people to capture local bodies and to boycott British Empire goods were passed.

THE SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA FUND

The Hon. Secrearies of the Surat Rastriya Shala fund has supplied the following account to the Members of the Collection Committee, Bombay.

Gentlemen, we beg to submit the following report of the work done during the period from 30th June 1923 to 31st March 1924.

As stated in our report dated 27th July 1923, the total amount of donations collected till March 1923 was Rs. 18,025/-. The total amount paid to the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal till July 1923, as shown in the said report, was Rs. 8,527-8-0 (including expenses of remittance to Surat).

Since the date of the said report the following further amounts have been paid to the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal Surat, for which we hold proper receipts viz.

Rs. 3,000, on 14-1-24. Rs. 2,000 on 19-2-24
Rs. 2,500 on 19-3-24.

Total Rs. 9,500/-.

The balance amount with the Bank is Rs. 393-15-7 as on March 20th last.

Judgment was delivered on the 28th inst. at Bangalore in the case against Sylvester, who stood charged for misappropriating Rs. 777/8. The District Magistrate, in convicting him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment remarked that he would have sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment to the full extent of his powers had he not been in remand for a long time.

OPIUM AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Continued from page 6.)

opened to the eternal discredit of Great Britain. Sir, it is bad enough in the Provinces. We, at all events in Bengal, have to thrive on the promotion of drink and litigation. The more we drink and the more we litigate the more we are likely to flourish. We do not propose to do that if we can help it. For the time being, however, we are helpless. The Hon'ble Member in charge of Excise in Bengal the other day said in the Bengal Council that one-fifth of the revenue of Bengal comes from Excise, and we do not propose that more, even if it was to relieve us in an appreciable degree, should come from that source. My Hon'ble friend forgets that those who can have their own way like they have in America can make treaties and make Britishers give up their drink not within the three miles limit only but much more than that. We cannot have our own way and have to thrive on drink. But because the Chinese will not give up opium is little reason why we should begin to pander to them again, so that we might have a little more revenue. Why then we might have a further go at it when we are about it! Would it be suggested that we might open gambling dens. . . . .

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy: May I rise, Sir, to make an explanation? My Hon'ble friend is apparently under some misapprehension. It is not an excise for internal purposes—it is an export duty which China pays.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary:—Quite so. And if China will not take our opium? In the train of that we will have an opium war as we had before. I do not know whether His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would like that by way of training up our officers; such a little distraction would be useful, but that is what it would come to if we restarted our opium revenue campaign again.

(3) Extract from the speech of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri:

But I have another remark to make to Sir Maneckji who showed so much anxiety to follow the teaching of Mr. Gokhale in regard to the surplus and who seemed to discard his teaching altogether on the other subject of opium. I remember that Mr. Gokhale denounced the opium revenue of the Government of India as utterly immoral, being based on the moral and physical degeneracy of a neighbouring people from whom we had received no harm at all. He emphatically supported the idea which the Finance Minister had at the time that by a long series of reductions of the opium revenue we should in time extinguish the whole of it and liberate China if possible. (Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy: Have we done that?) I very much regret that China has not profited by our moral excellence. But if that is the case, I do not see how we could go back to the opium traffic. Now, Sir, it really is unnecessary for me to go into that question. Our export opium to-day, there is abundant evidence to show does not go to China, at any rate the bulk of it; perhaps the greater part of it goes to America, perhaps it is consumed by the Chinese residents in the East Indies, but whatever it is, it is a revenue to which we have no moral right; and I believe the Government of India would be pursuing the true course of Indian finance if in course of time they abandoned the revenue that they got from the export of opium, unless it could be proved that that export was strictly limited to the consumption of opium abroad for purposes which were scientific and medical.

GURUKULS AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU AT ANDHERI.

"The theme of my speech to-day will be purely political, because I believe that politics pervades everywhere. It is the corner-stone which props up the whole superstructure of human existence." Thus began Pandit Motilal Nehru, when called upon to address the students of the Andheri Guurukul, at the recent anniversary of the Institution. Continuing the Panditji expressed his admiration and respect for Swami Shradhanandji and said that though not a professed Arya Samajist himself he had a very high regard for the Arya Samaj. It was against Nature he said that a particular part of the earth should be subordinate to some other part since every part or continent was created 'self-contained' by Nature. He did not believe that a particular country because of the accident of its geographical position must be superior or inferior to another country. A nation became powerful not only by reason of its geographical situation but by reason of its knowledge and use of the different forces of Nature.

Speaking about the Gurukuls he said that it was very difficult to trace the origin of such Gurukuls. The very existence of human beings was consciously or unconsciously meant for the welfare of others. Their actions, however, unconsciously and selfishly done conduced to the material advantage and happiness of humanity. It was education and education only which created in one the desire of serving one's country and the sort of education which inspired one with such a desire was imparted and could be imparted in institutions like the Gurukuls and hence the pressing necessity of having as many such institutions as they possibly could.

The Panditji then cited a personal incident of how he arrested the attention of Swami Dayanandji and how the Swamiji prophesied the brilliant public career of Panditji.

Continuing he dwelt upon catholicity and tolerence in religion. He said all religions on the surface of the earth concurred in many broad points. The method of worshipping God was almost the same in all religions. A staunch Mahomedan was as good as a staunch Hindu. There was no religion under the Sun which they had the audacity to call bad. The first thing that the students had to fix in their minds was tolerance for any religion He was never himself an idol-worshipper but all the same he never reviled idol-worshipping. He respected the feelings of all and his advice to all was to be tolerant.

The Pandit concluded his address by saying that many of the principles of Arya Samaj were generous and well-suited to the changed times. Hindu-Muslim unity untouchability and Social Service were some of the factors which helped a good deal the political progress of the country.

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815 x 120	87 15 0	15 5 0
820 x 120	37 11 0	14 10 0
875 x 105	84 3 0	13 8 0
880 x 120	106 0 0	15 8 0
895 x 135	132 13 0	17 1 0
895 x 150	157 15 0	20 0 0
920 x 120	110 14 0	16 3 0
935 x 135	139 4 0	18 6 0
30 x 3½	65 10 0	9 5 0

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32 x 4	100 1 0	12 3 0
32 x 4½	124 1 0	14 14 0
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"FALSE IDEAS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not sure whether "False Ideas" or "False Interpretations" are worse. Perhaps, both are equally bad.

After reading Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan's letter in your issue of the 25th inst. one is forced to admit that Mahatma Gandhi has, from a Muslim's point of views, understood Mr. Mahomed Ali's remarks more correctly than Mr. Mirza appears to have done, and it is worthwhile reading his letter, side by side with the Mahatma's exposition under the Caption "Campaign of Misrepresentation" reproduced in the "Bombay Chronicle."

However, one would like to know whether Mr. Mirza thinks that he has succeeded by his letter in bringing down the Prophet Mahomed (O. W. B. P.) to the level of Mahatma Gandhi on that he has succeeded in raising him to the plane where the Mahatma stands. I am not aware that Mr. Mirza is acknowledged to be an authority on matters Islamic (I hope, he does not claim to be one) and readers of his letter should not, therefore, take everything he has written seriously, as some of his views and statements are not corroborated by the Koran on the views held by Muslims in general, and they can not be left unchallenged.

Mr. Mirza in his letter says, "If Mr. Mahomed Ali denies salvation to Mr. Gandhi on the ground, as he may possibly suppose, that Mr. Gandhi is born in idolatry?" and leads an idolatrous life, he must not forget that the Prophet too was born in idolatory and etc." What does Mr. Mirza mean by "Born in Idolatry?". I hope he does not mean that the Prophet was an idolator at any time of his life. It is difficult to tell why he has written this and what does he want his readers to understand by the analogy, if there is one.

His reference to the fact that Muslims were permitted to turn to Mecca in their prayers, and performed all the rites of the pilgrimage while it was still in Pagan hand and the temple was occupied by 360 idols does not mean much. The temple at Mecca was the "House of God" even with 360 idols in it. It was originally built and dedicated to the worship of the one true God, and, therefore, no odium or blame attaches to the Muslims for doing what they did and the fact does not much help the cause of idol-worship. Further, Mr. Mirza says, "Every place of worship is sacred to Islam." Certainly not. There are places for devil and idol worship. Does he place them under one and the same category? If the Muslims scrupulously protected idols and temples, it was not because they respected them, but because there was to be "no compulsion in religion," which spells toleration. The idols were objects worthy of the utmost contempt, because they could not create a fly, but they were not to be abused for reasons already given by him."

The idolators themselves are almost always called "Mushrikin" in the Koran, i.e. men who associate other beings with God-shortly called Associators." Says the Koran: "Verily God pardons *not* associating ought with Him," because it is a *"mighty sin"*. Now the whole controversy might be reduced to a simple question. Does God pardon and reward a Mushrik if he is morally good, but remains a Mushrik, and is he a better man than a fallen Muslim, whose *belief* in God is unquestionable? Mr. Mirza truly writes, that "Islam claims to be an universal religion, eternal and for all times etc.," The Koran says, "we raised in every nation an apostle saying: serve Allah and shun the devil." But did God ever say to any apostle, "set up idol-worship along with my worship"? Idolatry is paying divine honours to images or worshipping the creature instead of the Creator and it has no other meaning. Does Mr. Mirza mean to say, that "the best Muslim opinion" is in favour of this kind of idolatry or rather does not condemn it? If yes, the Muslims holding such opinions go out of the Islamic fold.

Sir, much has been made of Koranic texts such as, "Whoever believeth in God and the last day and doth that which is right etc.," and they have been repeatedly quoted in the present controversy to show that they refer to any person belonging to every system of religion whatsoever. Is it so? Do they refer to Christians who make of Jesus a god? Do they refer to persons who make of an idol a god? Most certainly not. The texts refer only to Irritarians or Theists, i.e. those who believe in *one* God and none else.

In the penultimate paragraph of the letter, we find, "The Prophet prayed constantly to God for forgiveness of sins etc." Does Mr. Mirza means to say that the Prophet (O W B P) was a sinner like other man and is he sure that having recourse to "istighfar" always implies asking pardon for sins committed?

Lastly, Muslims believe in and worship the one Supreme Being—th Unseen, with out a partner or equal. They do not worship the "manifest" either in the shape of matter, man, monkey or frog.—Yours, etc.

SHAIK KHALID YUSUF.

Bombay, April 28.

C. P. GOVERNMENT & LOCAL BOARDS

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, April 28.

With regard to the draft rules proposed by the Financial Secretary to the C. P. Government for adoption by the District Boards in the matter of granting leave, salaries etc., to their servants the Yeotmal District Board has, in its special meeting held to-day, ratified the resolution of the joint board which has already rejected the draft rules and denied the right of the Local Government to go into the detailed working as regards matters affecting leave, travelling allowance, etc.

Under the New District Boards Law the Yeotmal District Board has in its to-day's meeting, for the first time exercised the right of electing its chairman.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.

Annapurna Cooker Co.

No. 8/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

COMMERCIAL.

May Sellers	26/6
July Sellers	23/9
July-Sept Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C & F Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	23/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	23/10

SUGAR.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

BOMBAY, April 29.

To-day the market has opened weak all round. In the course of the day the market took to a rapidly declining tendency all round. Old crop prices have declined by 8d. per cwt. and new crop by 4 to 6d. per cwt. Ready prices also declined by 4 to 6 as. per cwt.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 5000 bags showing a good demand for Spot Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 23/4 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 17/14 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment S S Kohinur Rs. 17/14 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment March Sh. 24/2 per F B H.

Fine White Shipment April Sh. 24 per F B H.

Fine White Shipment June-July Sh. 23/8 per F B H.

Fine White Shipment July-Sept Sh. 22/8 per F B H.

Tone of the market:—Weak.

Buyers have withdrawn.

LINSEED.

London, April 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Buyers £ 19/9

Steady but little or nothing doing

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net

April Sellers £ 36/3

May/Aug Buyers £ 36 1/8

METALS.

London, April 28

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B	£ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 85—
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter	£ 29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April 29.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	0
Do. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	6
Currimbhai ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	9
Light house ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	3
Japan ..No.	40-1	1	13	0
Do. ..No.	42-2	1	15	
Do. ..No.	20	1	2	6
Do. ..No.	32	1	9	3

New York, April 8.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,00
„ Exports to Great Britain	9,000
„ to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	29.46—.72
„ „ „ July	27 75—86
„ „ „ October	24 17—28
„ „ „ Dec.	23 53—39
Spot Cotton at New York	29.80—70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.75—.63
Futures „ „ May	29.36—.59
„ „ „ July	27.42—.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/8
Silver foreign mined	64 3/8

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.

Exchange on London at Paris Fes

Rentes 3 Per cent 54

Berlin Cheques on London

Bar Silver Spot 33 1/8

„ 2 months hence 33 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold-Continent bought stead.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans 2 3/8

Interest 7 days Market loans 2 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 29

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 28, 1924.

Cotton	8086 Bales
Wheat	27728 Cwts.
Linseed	22753 „
Rape, etc.	10562 „
Gingellyseed	194 „
Poppyseed	1850
Groundnuts	826 „
Castorseed	8127 „
Rice	1154 „
Myrabollams	3603 „
Cottonseed	2918 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4255 „
Juwar	2521 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2534 „
Coal	6328 Tons

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June 11 1/2

Plantation First Latex Crepe May 12 3/4

Tone:—Quiet

LIVERPOOL, April 28.

Monthly figures of exports from America for April.

To Great Britain 55,000 bales.

To Continent 220,000 bales.

To Japan 30,000 bales.

LONDON, April 28.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £19 1/8 for April/May shipment to Hull. Linseed Bombay Bold at £19 1/4 for May/June shipment to Genoa. Rapeseed Torta at £17-8-9 afloat to Hamburg.

Rice 15/3 offered.

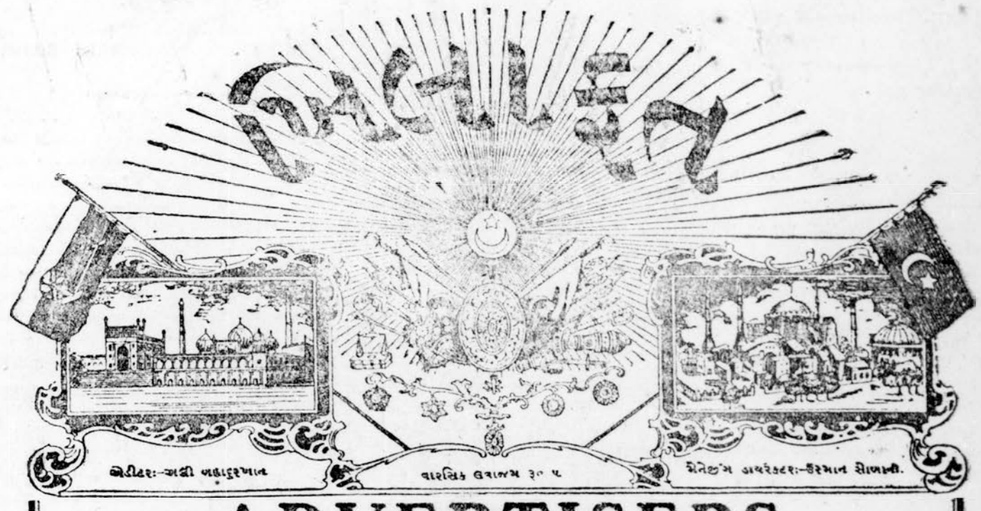
Linseed—quiet.

Cottonseed—quiet.

Linseed oil—quiet.

Wheat—firm.

Rice:—Little doing.



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Editor: Ali Bahadur Khan, Press, Jacob Circle,

BOMBAY.

LOCAL MILL CLOTH—QUOTATIONS. (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION).

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Textile per lb.	1	0	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	8
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7.8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check Grey Drill.			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix „ „	7	0	0
Swan Finlay „	7	0	0
Hindustan „	7	0	0
Pearl „			0
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand „	8	6	0
Bombay United	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
E. D. Racheal			
Gabrun no. 5124			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

LONDON, April 28.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £17½ for April/May shipment. Very poor request. Cottonseed Bombay quoted at £9 7/8 for April/May.

Castorseed Bombay closed firm at 25½ for April/May.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Debentures improved to 80.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

Cotton Statistics.

	Bombay, 29th April 1924 1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 25th April 1924 to 28th April 1924	31752	61224	—29472
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 28th April 1924	2876004	2976800	—100796
Shipments for the bi-week from 25th April 1924 to 28th April 1924			
Europe:—			
U. K.	3993	..	— 3993
Continent	18537	16789	+ 1.94
China, Japan & Coast Ports	12898	54012	— 4111
Total	31485	74794	— 4430

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 28th April. 1924.

Europe:—			
United Kingdom	130,401	97,480	+32,9 5
Continent	42 225	517 452	+242 774
China	160,575	282 797	—122 222
Japan	1,075,761	1,259,820	—184,059
Coast Ports*	44,806	38,718	+ 6,0 0
Total	2,153,774	2,195,267	41,493
Afloat in harbour Europe	24,487	16,851	+7,636
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22,703	105,542	—82,839

*Including 21338 bales for U.S. of America.

AN EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 28.

Proceedings under Section 124(A) I.P.C. were instituted in the court of the District Magistrate, Bijnor, against Qazi Badrul Hassan, Editor of "Medina," an Urdu daily of Bijnor for publishing in its issue of February 23 an article headed "British Empire and Islamic World." The accused having tendered an apology, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to direct that the case against him be withdrawn.

The Editor in tendering his apology stated that the article which was made the subject of the charge was communicated to the "Medina" by one Rahmatulla Humayun from Kabul at a time when he (the editor) was ill. While pleading guilty to the charge the editor regretted that owing to his illness he could not censor the article before publication.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd instant you discuss the railway administration report for 1922-23. You also give some details which are wanting in completeness. I gather that we have about 50200 miles of total track or about 37600 miles of railway route, costing us about 660 crores and earning a gross income of 105 crores per annum, out of which 73 crores are to be deducted for working expenses. You further say that the nett earnings came to about 4.83 per cent. against 2.47 per cent. in the previous year, and 5.01 per cent. for the year 1913-14. Freight and railway fares have tremendously increased. I believe it has more than doubled since 1913-14, which means a heavy burden on the country and yet our profits are small. Can you tell us how much more are we paying to-day compared to the pre-war period. I have before me a copy of the 'Times', March 1st 1924, in which the annual report of the London Midland and Scottish Railway is given I give an extract from the speech of the Chairman Lord Inchcape. "On May 1st a general reduction was made in goods train rates from 75 per cent. to 60 per cent. over 1919 with reductions in the charges for parcels lines stock and other passenger train traffic on August, 1st the percentage increase in goods train rates was further reduced from 60 per cent. to 50 per cent. and a similar reduction was made in coal traffic together with further modifications in the passenger train charges, thus reducing charge by 11 millions for 1923." Their railway line extends over 7,39[illegible] miles. Can you tell us why there is no reduction on our railway lines. We were running our railways very cheaply at one time. The war-inflation has evidently ceased, food-grain prices to judge from the index number has fallen very nearly to the pre-war figures. Mr. H. A. J. Hadow, our Indian Trade Commissioner in London, said "the index number of Calcutta prices showed that the cultivator to-day obtains for his agricultural produce prices only 5 per cent. higher than those which he was able to secure before the war." To put it plainly we get 5 per cent. more for our produce to-day and pay 100 per cent. more in taxation etc., such is our economic condition.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

April 24.

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GIVES PERFECT SKIN HEALTH.

As a result of an impure state of the blood ECZEMA, RASHES, ULCERS, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SORE LEGS, ULCERATED SURFACES, and all SKIN ERUPTIONS at once become evident. Cure these diseases of the skin with ZAK MAGIC BALM, the wonderful remedy which never fails and can always be relied upon to effect a speedy and lasting cure.

Get ZAK MAGIC BALM and have perfect skin health to-day. Complete instructions in English and 5 Indian languages with every tin.

Known all the world over as the most efficient household remedy for diseases of the skin and all affections resulting from an impure state of the blood.

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Place :—Deccan Gymkhana

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Sold by all respectable dealers.

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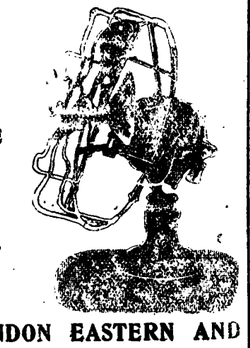

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KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESIDENT ON SWARAJIST ATTITUDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Raja Rishee Case Law, President, in his speech remarked that the position created in the country by partially throwing out the Budget in the Bengal Council was not likely to foster commerce and industsy. They were, as a commercial body, interested in having calm atmosphere in order that trade and commerce might thrive. No one said that the reforms were immaculate. They had many defects, and he was glad that the Government of India had instituted an enquiry into their working. He was sure that the results of the enquiry would be laid before the Indian public for expression of opinion which would, no doubt, receive a sympathetic consideration by Parliament. They were passing through a transition and should have patience and must not altogether lose faith in the innate sense of justice of the British people.

Alluding to matters of industrial interest, the President said that they were glad to find that the Tariff Board had recommended protection for the steel industry, though not to the extent desired by those who were interested in the industry. As regards coal, he thought that the proposal of the Legislative Assembly to impose a countervailing duty on foreign coal should be accepted and acted upon as darly as possible. While congratulating the Finance Member of the Government of India on presenting a prosperity budget this year, he said that Bengal next year would be forced to pay Rs. 63 lakhs to the Central Government, and he hoped that the Government of India would revise the Meston Scheme and exempt Bengal from its liability. Otherwise, the condition of Bengal would be one of very great hardship if further taxes were levied to meet the demand. The President and other speakers urged for permanent representation of the Chamber in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Ajdunath Roy, Honorary Secretary, of the Chamber, dealing with the proposals of the Tariff Board to give protection to the steel industry said that before they could give consent to a high tariff duty, it must be proved that even after reorganisation and improvement in its system of works, and after having effected the strictest economy in its working, the indigenous steel industry required protection in the shape of such a high tariff duty.

Mr. Roy referred also to the proposed new bridge for Howrah and said that as they could not have the luxury of a cantilever bridge costing about six crores of rupees, they should have, for the sake of economy, a floating bridge of sufficient dimensions and capable of coping wth an ever increasing traffic.

Mr. W. C. Bannerji thought that the Tariff report was an astounding and staggering document, as it recommended a very high duty on imported steel in the interest of one concern in the country. He said he was of opinion that by the present rate of duty they were not justified in inflicting suffering on millions of their countrymen for the establishment of the steel industry. Any unreasonable rise in the price of iron would hinder the development of Calcutta and make it impossible for the poor people to build their huts with corrugated iron sheets.

PTOMAINE POISONING AMONG SHIPS CREW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 28.

On arrival in Madras Harbour of the S.S. "Winkfield" yesterday from Calcutta several cases of ptomaine poisoning among some of her crew were reported to the Health Department of the Port Trust. Three of the crew died on board the ship, while two others were removed to the General Hospital and the Corporation Isolation Hospital at Kishnapet. The man, who was sent to the General Hospital, is reported to be improving.

MANY A GOOD DINNER

is wasted on a poor appetite. There's no need to waste yours, for if you eat poorly, feel bilious, liverish, headachy, "blue," Pinkettes are perfection to set matters right.

Try Pinkettes to-night, you'll feel better in the morning. They also purify the breath, clear the skin, relieve Piles; by keeping the system clean and wholesome they keep you well. Of chemists, at 1/4 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

N. Z. LABOUR PARTY'S REPORT TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The following report on the living and working conditions of the Indians in Fiji has been sent by Mr. W. Nash, National Secretary of the N. Z. Labour Party, to Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Sydney Olivier, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

Towards the end of 1923,—of Calcutta, a prominent Indian gentleman, visited New Zealand. Whilst here he called at the national office of the Labour Party and discussed matters in general, and in particular brought to the attention of the party the condition of affairs in Fiji. These are the rough notes that I took at the time of his visit.

INQUIRY REPORT NEVER PUBLISHED.

He mentioned a Committee of Inquiry that had been set up to report on Indian conditions in Fiji. It was appointed by the Government of India and consisted of three members: two Hindus and one Englishman, the Englishman being a member of the Indian Civil Service of the name of Corbett. The two Indian members were named Raju and Sharma. The report of the Committee has never been published. It might be obtained by inquiry from the Secretary of State for India in London.

CONDITIONS AFTER THE STRIKE.

Referring to the strike some years ago against the conditions imposed by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, he mentioned that the conditions imposed by the company ater the strike were such that several thousand Hindus applied for repatriation under their agreement, but that although the Fijian Government had a fund of £80,000 in hand for repatriation purposes, the Hindus had not been able to get away at a greater rate than 800 per year.

He mentioned that roughly the population of the island was 60,000 Indians, 80,000 Fijians and three or four thousand whites. He suggested that we should obtain a copy of the annual report of the Fijian Government which is sent to London every year.

LACK OF MEDICAL ATTENTION.

He mentioned that one grievance from which the Hindus are suffering is the lack of medical attention. An ordinary visit to a medical officer entails an expenditure of 5s. or so, and this is an abnormally large amount considering that wages are only 1-6 to 2s. per day. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, met the agitation against these charges by stating that they have their own hospitals for their own people. This, of course, tends to drive the Hindus to work for the company rather than on their own account.

EDUCATION.

In spite of the fact that there are 60,000 Indians living in the Islands, the Government provided one school only. There are three or four mission schools also. The education expenditure is probably about £12,000 per annum. Of this sum 75 per cent. would probably be absorbed in the education of two or three hundred whites, the remainder being spent on the Indians. He spoke well of the educational work being done on the island by the Australian Methodist Mission.

REVENUE.

The chief revenue of the island up to a year or two ago was derived from an export duty on sugar. This realised some £58,000. This tax was taken off on instructions from the Home Government, and the revenue of the Island will probably be made up by the new law which is being enacted which provides for a poll tax of £1 per head for all adults in the Island between the ages of 18 and 60.

RESIGNATION OF INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE ON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

He mentioned that the Indians had one representative on the Legislative Council, but that he had tendered his resignation owing to the poll tax referred to. He, the Legislative Councillor, had moved for an exemption for all people with incomes of less than £60 per annum, but this had been defeated. The iniquity of levying an equal tax on those receiving 1-6 to 2s. per day and those receiving up to £ 2000 or £ 3000 per annum will be realised.

It is probable that the representation of Indians on the Legislature would be increased by two by a new Letters Patent which has been applied for by the Government after an agitation by the Hindus in the Island and India. These two representatives are to be elected by the Indians in Fiji.

AS BAD AS INDENTURED LABOUR.

He also mentioned that although indentured labour was at an end, yet the Masters and Servants Ordinances were such that the Colonial Sugar Refining Company were able to tie up the Indians to work for them for a period from six to twelve months, and any absence from work, etc, entails imprisonment.

The discussion took place between—, Mr. P. Fraser, M. P., secretary of the Parliament Labour Party, and myself. What I gathered from the discussion was the following:—

(1) The iniquity of the poll tax.

(2) The inadequacy of the hospital acommodation which entailed that Hindu women in particular were unable to obtain the necessary medical attention at child birth and other periods.

(3) The impossibility of the Hindu children obtaining education.

(4)) The lack of the necessary transport arrangements to enable the Hindus who desired to return to India to do so.

(Sd) W. NASH.

National Secretary, N. Z. Labour Party.

Mr. F. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, who has availed himself of six months' leave, left Madras on the 28th inst. for Colombo *en route* to England with Mrs. Armitage.

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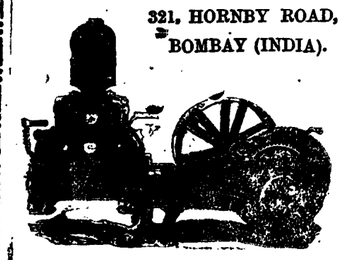

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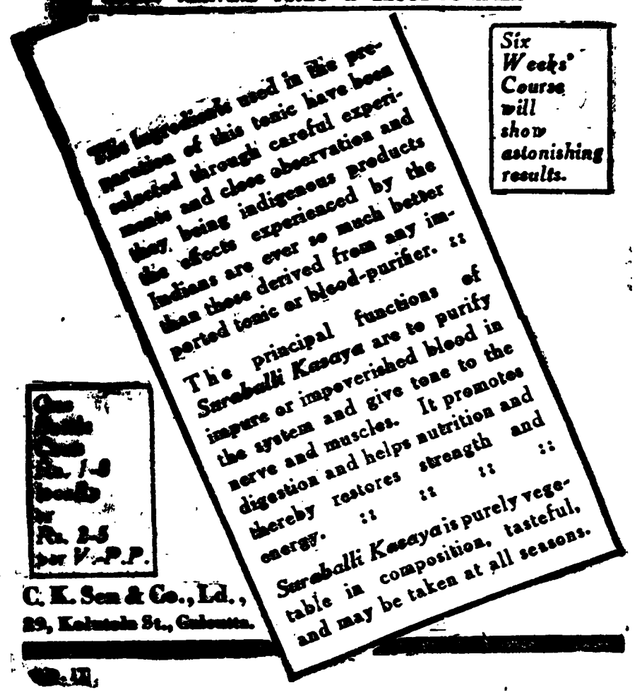
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